FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 20, 1854. [NO. 1916.]

HARRINGTON'S

Male and Female School.

JAMES HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 1st and will close June 24.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out biennially, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institutions.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered to the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, Painting, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal at Evans's Mills.

Carlinton, Feb'y 1, 1854. 68*12Jn

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no school in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $8; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 20, 1853. 98tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale Three Stores on Market street; one occupied by G. B. French, one by E. Reston & Co., and the other by T. H. Howey; also the property occupied by C. DuPre & Co., and others, on the corner of Front and Princess streets, and extending on Princess street towards the river. A lot on the next street running to the river, including a wharf known as the Beatty Wharf; a lot on the corner of Front and Ann streets, his late residence, now occupied by Mr. Ferguson; a Lot on the corner of Third and Ann streets; The Polo Alto House and Lot, a Lot on Fourth street extending to Boundary, and half a Lot on Boundary adjoining the same, two small lots with dwellings near the Old Poor House, on Boundary street; also a Summer residence on Masonboro' Sound, and about four acres of land near Elizabeth River in Brunswick county.

The above property, or such portion thereof as shall not be otherwise disposed of previous to that time, will be sold at public auction in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next.

DANL. B. BAKER.

Jan 12, 1854. 62*4t

DRY GOODS.

At Floral College.

WARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to suit his purchases to the market. The stock is entire now, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. As room is of that first importance would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 93tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LUCAS & FRY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. P. Fry is duly authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle by the first of March, as it is very desirable that said business should be closed as soon as possible. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to us.

H. G. LUCAS.
PETER FRY.

Montgomery county, N. C., Jan 30, 1854. 66*6t

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of LUCAS & HAYWOOD.

We humbly solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods as low as can be afforded in this country.

H. G. LUCAS.
WM. E. HAYWOOD.

Ether, Jan'y 16, 1854. 66*3t

A RARE CHANCE

For Capitalists.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee, will sell, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, all the property of the

SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

situated in the town of Salem. And if not sold in the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property is sold.

THOS. J. WILSON, Trustee.

Salem, N. C., July 19, 1853. 48tf

Rockingham Hotel.

THE subscriber has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the Old Stand in Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., where he will be pleased to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN C. KNIGHT.

June 18, 1853. 93tf

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feby 13—Str Gov Graham, (Cape Fear Line,) with mdse for G W Williams & Co, Worth & Elliott, M L Jones, Stedman & Horne, J Peters, P C Sanders, J Gregg, Gold Hill Mining Co, Wm Farabee, Murchison, Reid & Co, D McPherson, W H McRee, C E King, D A Bagley, J A Brown, Dillon, Johnson & Co, Dr W F Bason, G H Lee, F K Armstrong, C Stauber, A P & E Chesteen, C B Mallett, C A McAdoo, J P Mabry, G McNeill, H W Dixon, Snow Camp Co, J M A Drake, S Perry, Marshall & Parker, Blair & Son, Woods & Davis, T M Worth & Co, J J Jackson, Barnhardt & Swann, J E Story, J McGilvary, T T Maxwell, Cedar Fork Manf Co, McCulloch Mining Co, Island Ford Manf Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co.

Feb 14—Str Evergreen (Frank & Jerry's Line,) with mdse for Cook & Johnson, C T Haigh & Son, B C M Co, J H Hall, A Hunt & Co, T & H Fries, Willkings & Co, T C Pfohl, J L Faulkinson, E C Hall, J & T Wadhill, Barbee & Co, Cedar Fall M Co, Latimer & Bona, P P Johnson, C L Leete, Sills & Sills, Worth & Utley, C A Harrison, W J Smith, G H Lee, Dillon Johnson & Co, Dr W F Bason, J M Drake, J Briggs, C B Mallett, G McNeill, G A Bunn, C W Andrews, Ray & Pearce, F Fries, E A Vogler & Co, A J O Hanlon, W E Moore, McCulloch Mining Co, J Gluyas, R & A Murphy, E M Holt, Rockfish M Co.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1854.

WHIG MEETINGS.—We publish the official proceedings of the Whigs of Stanly and Sampson. [It is a high honor to represent such a true Whig county as Stanly, but we hope to meet some of her own sons at the Convention.]

The Whigs of Pitt held a meeting on the 7th, and appointed fifty delegates to the Convention.

The Whigs of Granville have appointed 100 delegates.

The Whigs of Randolph appointed thirty delegates to the Convention. They express a preference for John A. Gilmer, Esq.

Our exchanges are so full of the proceedings of Whig meetings that it is impossible for us to publish them in full.

CAPE FEAR BANK.—Arch'd. McLean, Esq. has been appointed Cashier of the Fayetteville Branch of the Cape Fear Bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John W. Wright, Esq.

Wm. J. Anderson, Esq. succeeds Mr. McLean as Teller;

And Mr. Wright Huske, succeeds to the Clerkship vacated by the promotion of Mr. Anderson.

David A. Ray, Esq. has been appointed a Director in the same Branch.

AGRICULTURAL.—The excellent Address by Mr. Robinson before the Cumberland Agricultural Society has been printed and is now ready for delivery to members of the Society.

We learn that the Executive Committee have secured a convenient and spacious lot for the purpose of holding a Fair in this County during the next Fall. It is to be hoped that the citizens of the Town and County will subscribe liberally to the fund required for the erection of the necessary buildings, &c. All of us, whatever our callings, have a deep interest in the success of every enterprise calculated to benefit the farmer and increase the production of the County. Let us therefore "put our hands to the plow" or *into* that which will make the plow go.

WHITE BASIS.—The Wilmington Journal last week charged that Gov. Manly and others had advocated a change of our State Constitution so as to substitute a white basis of representation instead of the present federal basis. We asked to be informed when and where Gov. Manly had done any such thing? And the Journal of Monday, just received, publishes, with an assumed air of great confidence, a statement of R. Galloway, and another signed by eighteen other citizens of Rockingham county, published in August 1850, stating that they understood Gov. Manly, in a speech delivered at Wentworth six weeks previously, to have advocated that change.

The Journal stops at this, and pretends to have made out its case. But wait awhile. The Journal knows, as well as any one, that the following letter was also published in August 1850:—

MORGANTON, July 17, 1850.

MR. HALE: *My Dear Sir.*—By a letter just received from Mr. Gales, I am informed that publications and circulars have been industriously distributed in the East, that we have come out in favor of changing our Constitution, so as to establish *White population* as the basis of representation."

Such charge, by whomsoever uttered or published, *is false.*

The doctrine, however popular in some sections of the State, is neither entertained nor advocated by me.

You may use this note in such way as you may see fit.

In great haste, yours truly,

CHAS. MANLY.

Now here is a distinct, emphatic declaration by Gov. Manly himself, that the charge, as made in 1850 and now revived by the Wilmington Journal, is "*false.*" The Journal knew of all this. But to effect a political purpose, to slander the Whig party, it publishes one side of an exploded calumny, carefully concealing from its readers all knowledge that there ever was even a denial of the truth of its statement. Does the Journal think this not bearing "false witness"? Is it accordance to its notions of common honesty?

In addition to the above letter of Gov. Manly, there was another published by him later in August 1850, entering fully into a statement of the whole matter, and proving, as far as a negative can be proved, that the Journal's story was "*false,*" growing out of a misapprehension or otherwise. Gov. Manly showed, that his argument on this point was, not that *he* contended for a white basis, as the Journal asserts, but that Gov. Reid's positions tended to that result, and that, to be consistent, Gov. Reid and his party ought to go for a white basis. We have not room for this long letter at present. Perhaps, as the whole subject was fully discussed at the time, it may not be necessary to republish it. But we will do so if required.

THE LATE JOSEPH GALES, SENIOR.—In the last Weekly Post we find a long article copied from the University Magazine for February, on the early History of the Newspaper Press in this State. We can scarcely spare room at this busy season of the year for so long an essay; but the following closing paragraph demands a special notice:—

"Few persons have ever lived in North Carolina whose auto-biography, if he left one, would be more interesting and valuable, than that of the late Joseph Gales. If no such memorial exists, his biography ought to be written by the Editor of the *Fayetteville Observer*. A sketch of his history, from any one capable of doing justice to the subject, would be a very acceptable contribution to the pages of this Magazine. A similar sketch is due to the long continued and successful services of Abraham Hodge. Will not the Editor of the Standard undertake to supply it?"

It would give us great pleasure to comply with the suggestion, if we had the time and the materials, and felt capable of writing in a satisfactory manner the biography of one of the most benevolent and upright of men, one of the soundest and most judicious of Republican Editors, one of the truest and best of friends, one who harbored less of animosity or unkindness towards his enemies (and his politics created him enemies) than any man we ever knew.

But we have not time for a due attention to those public and private duties which each day forces upon us. The materials at our command are chiefly but the recollections of the eleven years of our boyhood from 1812 to 1823, many of them of incidents and conversations at the cheerful fireside or around the table at which alternate writing, reading or conversation whiled away the long winter evenings, perhaps therefore improper, however illustrative of the good old man's character, to be obtruded upon the public by one who was no way related to the family. And as to qualifications for such a task, the best evidence of sincere distrust of our ability, lies in the fact that we have never attempted any thing of the kind, though there was much to tempt to such a labor of love in the lives of two of the venerated friends of our youth, "Col. EDWARD JONES and JOSEPH GALES."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN STANLY.

In Albemarle, on Saturday the 11th February 1854, without any formal notice, a proclamation was made that it was desirable that a Whig meeting should be held immediately, upon which quite a large number of persons repaired at once to the Court House, when the following proceedings were had:

Mr. McCorkle called the meeting to order, and moved that R. Harris, Esq. be called to the Chair, and that Ephraim Coble, Esq. be appointed Secretary. Motion adopted.

The Chairman and Secretary having assumed their respective stations, the object of the meeting was briefly explained by J. M. McCorkle, Esq.

A gentleman present then remarked that he had prepared a preamble with some resolutions, which he requested permission to read, and if they met the views of the meeting, it would save time to adopt them, instead of appointing a Committee to draft others. He then proceeded to read as follows:

Whereas, it has been proposed to hold a Whig State Convention in Raleigh, on the 21st instant, to select a suitable candidate to represent the Whig party in the approaching canvass for the office of Governor of North Carolina: And whereas, we, the Whigs of Stanly county, approve the object of said Convention: Therefore,

1. Resolved, That whilst we would prefer the nomination of our distinguished and long-tried fellow-citizen, Gen'l ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond county, to that of any other of the distinguished names which have been mentioned in connection therewith, we will cheerfully and zealously support *substantially* any true Whig who may be the nominee of said Convention, regardless of the particular part of the State in which he may reside.

2. Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Stanly, have an abiding faith that Whig principles, though for a time apparently disapproved of by a majority of the voters in the State, will ultimately triumph, because we believe they have truth and justice for their foundation. And we pledge ourselves to the Whigs of the State, that we will never permit ourselves to be estranged from our party by the deceptive cry of "*Free Suffrage,*" nor by any other deceptive promise, which they, who make it, have no intention to fulfil.

3. Resolved, That though we are in favor of an amendment of the Constitution, and though there are two lawful modes by which it *can* be effected, yet we believe there is but one mode by which it *ought* to be effected, and that is by an open and unrestricted Convention, the members thereof to be appointed by the people for that single purpose, without regard to political parties.

4. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 20 Delegates to represent this county in the proposed Convention; and in case all of whom should fail to attend, that Edward J. Hale, Esq. of Fayetteville, be appointed proxy, to represent our views as above expressed.

The motion having been put upon the adoption of these resolutions, they were adopted *nem. con.*

In compliance with the fourth resolution, the Chairman appointed Wm. S. Pemberton, James Harward, James Allen, John C. McCain, John J. Freeman, Marvel Kirk, James M. Locke, Wm. B. Saffey, Ambrose Lentz, Philip Ridenhour, Wilson B. Herrin, John Furr, A. S. Moss, Andrew Huneycutt, Alfred Ledbetter, Wm. M. Harward, Edw. W. Davis, George M. Sides, Henry Marshall, A. C. Freeman, and D. A. Underwood.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion, it was ordered that these proceedings be forwarded to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, for publication.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

RICHARD HARRIS, Ch'n.

E. COBLE, Sec'y.

WHIG MEETING IN SAMPSON.

According to previous notice, a portion of the Whigs of Sampson County assembled in the Court House at Clinton, on Saturday the 11th of February.

On motion, Dr. H. A. Bizzell was appointed Chairman, and C. A. Harrison, Secretary.

The Chairman, in a very appropriate speech, stated the object of the meeting, and urged upon the Whigs to do their whole duty in the coming election.

On motion, a committee of five wss appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting—consisting of Benjamin Hargrove, Geo. W. Draughon, Jethro Oates, James Oates, and Dr. Wm. F. Berry. The committee retired, and in a few minutes returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Whig Convention of N. C. is to be held on Tuesday, February 21st, in the city of Raleigh, in which time and place we fully concur; and whereas, the Democratic party, in 1848, 1850, and 1852, pretending to be dear lovers of the non-land-holders, promised them, in the event of the election of David S. Reid, Governor, and a Democratic majority of the Legislature, that it would undoubtedly secure the amendment of the Constitution in regard to Free Suffrage; and whereas they elected their Governor, and in 1850 and 1852 secured a majority in the Legislature, and have not yet accomplished Free Suffrage; we are of opinion that it was started as a political humbug to accomplish the election of David S. Reid.

1. Resolved, That the Whigs of Sampson believe that all power is vested in and derived from the people; and that when amendments are to be made to the Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention composed of delegates elected upon the basis of the House of Commons.

2. Resolved, That the people of N. C. should insist—and continue to insist—upon an equal distribution of the public lands or their proceeds among the States; and furthermore, that we will support no man for Governor who is opposed to North Carolina's receiving her equitable portion thereof.

3. Resolved, That we will support the nominee of the State Convention, whoever he may be, and from whatever portion of the State he may come.

4. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to attend the State Convention.

Under the 4th resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen:

J. C. Slocumb, C McCullen, Benj Hargrove, D. Oates, Wm. Ashford, Jethro Oates, T. Ashford, Henry Stevens, Dr. W. G. Micks, Dr. W. F. Berry, Dr. J. A. Bizzell, Jas. S. Shines, B. R. Rood, J. W. Eager, D. Carroll, Nehemiah Chesnutt, W. H. Herring, Allen Blackburn, James Armstrong, R. L. Underwood, Hiram Blackburn, W. R. McKenzie, Dr. John Owen, J. C. Williams, J. R. Maxwell, Daniel Williams, Rob't Williams, Joel Parker, J. R. Draughon, J. H. Hawley, J. M. Jernigan, G. W. Draughon, M. Jernigan, B. M. Herring, O. Hargrove, P. B. Troublefield, D. A. Bizzell, Dr. John C. Monk, E. Thornton, A. Monk, Dr. J. W. Page, B. W. Lee, I. Warren, W. H. Bryan, A. B. Barbray, R. Allen, John Carr, T. R. Bryan, T. Ward.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates; and that the proceedings of the meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Argus for publication, with a request that other Whig papers copy.

H. A. BIZZELL, Ch'n.
C. A. HARRISON, Sec'y.

THE RIGHT OF A MAN TO WHIP HIS WIFE.—We commence to-day, and will conclude on Monday—(we cannot well spare room for it all in one issue)—a criticism of a decision on this interesting subject by the Supreme Court. With our very great respect for that high Tribunal, we had some hesitation about publishing it, until we obtained the opinion of a legal gentleman on whose competency to judge we rely, and who also has great respect for the Court, that the decision is a fair subject for criticism, that the present criticism is fair, respectful, highly creditable to its author, and likely to prove interesting to a large class of the readers of the Observer.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STATE *v.* HUSSEY: *Busbee's Reports, p.* 123.

"It is a rule *subject to very few exceptions arising from necessity,* that a wife cannot be a witness for or against her husband." JUDGE GASTON, in *the State* v. *Jolly and Whitley,* 3 Dev. & Bat. 110.

"*Unless in personal injuries to herself,* her declarations are inadmissible against him." JUDGE HENDERSON, in *Daniel* v. *Proctor,* 1 Dev. 428.

"The wife is a witness *ex necessitate,* on a charge against her husband of violence committed on her person." Starkie, *Evidence,* 2d, 554; So, Phillips, 1st, 70; Peake, 127; Greenleaf, Sect. 343; Roscoe, *Criminal Evidence,* 151; McNally, 1st, 172; Russell, *Crimes,* 2d, 984; Reeve, *Domestic Relations,* 189; Blackstone, 1st, 443; Gresley, *Equity Evidence,* 384.

It is but rarely, Mr. Editor, that one has just occasion to find fault with a decision of our Supreme Court. I believe, however, that the case whose name appears as a caption to this article, offers such occasion; and with your permission, although I yield to but few in appreciation of the various high qualities which mark the members of that tribunal, I shall enter my protest against the decision of that case as contrary to the laws of the State.

The position which I shall occupy in remarking upon the *State* v. *Hussey,* is, that to the rule forbidding a wife to be a witness where her husband is a party, there is this exception,—Unless in criminal cases where she is the person against whom the violence was done. That there is some ground for saying that there are exceptions to the rule quoted, and that this is one of them, sufficiently appear from the illustrious authorities I have cited above. The Supreme Court says in *State* v. *Hussey,* that this exception is untrue as thus expressed, and must be limited so as to read,—Unless in cases where the violence done to her produces or threatens lasting injury or great bodily harm.

It may occur to you, Mr. Editor, to ask why this controversy is thought worthy of being obtruded upon the public attention. I answer, because the exception as mentioned by Starkie was intended for the protection of wives, who must otherwise go unprotected from marital violence during the greater portion of their lives, spent as that greater portion is where there can be no witness of such violence. Suppose the rule excluding wives were to be of universal application, it would follow that husbands, if so disposed, as unhappily sometimes they are, might abuse them at will. The exception, alluded to, checks that violence. The decision in *State* v. *Hussey,* for all practical purposes, affords that violence a free swing within the limit that lasting injury or great bodily harm is not done or threatened. You will then excuse me, sir, if I persist in thinking this decision one of prime importance to the whole State.

But to be just to the Supreme Court I should admit that in words they declined to decide the question pressed on them by the counsel for the husband, viz: that a husband had the right to beat his wife if no permanent injury was inflicted. The only way, however, in which they can escape the argument above presented to show that practically they did decide it, is by alleging that they admitted her right *ex necessitate* to swear the peace against her husband. I trust it will not be ascribed to a spirit of impertinence in me if I inquire what benefit will accrue to the wife from binding her husband to the peace, if she cannot tell upon him when he has broken his bond? I repeat that any husband is alone with his wife a length of time sufficient to enable him to gratify the deepest malignity and to weary the staunchest muscles;—and why then should he call in witnesses to his cowardice and brutality? Is it not clear then that he will beat her as much and perhaps more after she has bound him to the peace than before? What refuge has North Carolina provided for her abused daughters in this second and greater distress? Why, none, except *ex necessitate,* to bind him again, and experience upon her poor bruised person the effects of that *access* of venom which is the only fruits that the law of this State *is said* to bear for married women complaining of batteries which by the nicely graduated opinion of physicians, or a jury of matrons perhaps, are supposed to be not *lasting* injuries, or productive of *great* bodily harm. Why it seems to my weak understanding that these tender mercies are the very ones I once read of somewhere as being cruel.

From this I conclude that our Supreme Court has decided, for all useful purposes, that a husband has the right to beat his wife so that he refrain from doing her lasting injury.

I propose now to show that the decision of the Supreme Court with regard to the wife's competency in batteries not productive of lasting injury is unsupported by authority; that it is against authority; that it is against legal reason; and finally, that whatever be the rights of marital dominion as vaguely expressed by the Common Law, he will miss them widely who shall attempt to deduce them by rigid reasoning, from the positions taken in the *State v. Hussey.*

1. The *State v. Hussey* is unsupported by authority. I assume this because the Supreme Court with all their learning have produced none. Their inducement to do so is obvious. They were on the point of making a decision the like of which had not been heard of in North Carolina from its earliest provincial history until the present day; the like of which had not been made in England within two and a quarter centuries—a decision opposed to all that modern sages teach in their essays upon law—see above;—one that would weaken the little protection granted by the law to the weaker sex, and that would startle the profession not only in our own State but all over the Union. Need I say then that the Supreme Court must have felt the necessity that was laid upon them for supporting their decision by precedents invincible and an unbroken logic. They must be taken then to have laid out their strength upon this Opinion. Let us examine it. They rely upon four English cases. Of these all four contradict their decision, and what is still more marvellous, the first one actually supports the exception contended for, in the very terms which they scout. Besides this, it is enough to say, to my professional readers that every one of the expressions cited as in point is a *dictum. Bentley v. Cooke,* 3d Douglas 422,—a case which I have not in reach, must have been a civil case, and so, anything said by the Court *upon criminal law* during its decisions, must have been merely thrown out by the way, and therefore as lawyers know, generally unreliable. But as Lord Mansfield was the judge in that case, the *droppings* of the Court deserve attention, and as they are in my favor, I shall not greatly object to them. According to the quotation by the Supreme Court Lord Mansfield illustrated the necessity of which he spoke as sometimes requiring the admission of the wife against her husband by citing as an example her *exposure,* otherwise without remedy, to "personal injury." Now, if the Supreme Court is satisfied with that definition, I certainly am. It is true that the quotation was made to show that Lord M. drew a distinction between "general necessity, as when no other witness can be had," and "particular necessity" which he does not define but illustrates as above. The Supreme Court say that this "particular necessity" exists only in the case where a wife wants security of the peace against her husband, and in *that,* because nobody but the party wishing the security can be permitted to take the oath required before the writ will issue. Also that a wife cannot be said to be exposed to violence "without remedy" as long as she can bind her husband to the peace. I think I have shown that if security (so called) of the peace be all that a wife can get by her own oath, it is the very opposite of a remedy for her woes. I will not press that argument again, but will insist that if we take all Lord M's remarks together, it is clear that his "general necessity" refers to such civil and criminal cases embraced in the general rule where the plea for introducing the wife is that if she be excluded, the party cannot prove his case—no other witness having been present; and the "particular necessity" to all cases where her admissibility is necessary to secure her from personal injury—and so extends to indictments as well as to swearing the peace. Thus much to show that the Court has mistaken Lord M., but I insist that even if it is right, the quotation is an authority against the rule laid down in *Hussey's* case which is that a wife may be a witness against her husband where lasting injury has been done to her; whilst they quote Lord M. as saying that she can be a witness *in no case,* but for swearing the peace. This violent construction upon the quotation from *Bentley v. Cooke* shows that my reading of its meaning is the correct one; if so, the Court is wrong in saying that the wife cannot be a witness in cases of batteries "of minor grade," for the phrase "personal injury" includes all gradations of injury. *Bentley v. Cooke* then is in point *against* the Supreme Court.

The second and third cases quoted as precedents by the Court, are *Rex* v. *Cliviger* 2 T. R. 263, and *Rex* v. *Bathwick* 2 B. and Ad. [not Ald.] 639. These were cases of *settlement* under the English Poor Laws. Therefore anything they could say on this exception must be a *dictum.* The second of these cases overrules the first; but both allude with approbation to the rule, "That a wife cannot be a witness to give testimony in any degree to criminate her husband." To understand the call there was to quote this rule, we must advert to the point before the Court, which upon both occasions was the same. One party wished to lay the pauper woman as a charge upon a particular parish, a favor which the parish in question was endeavoring to decline. To show her settlement in that parish a man swore that he had married the pauper at a certain date, his settlement being in that parish. Another woman was introduced to show that she had been married to that man at a date previously to the date at which he married the second. In the first case the second woman was excluded as a witness upon the ground that her testimony was calculated to *set on foot* a prosecution of her husband for bigamy, and that she was just as incompetent to do that as she would be to prove the bigamy. In the second case Lord Tenterden admitted the second woman, drawing a distinction between an indictment for bigamy, in which he admitted she would be incompetent, and such a case as the one before him; to which the husband was no party, and by the consequences of which he was only remotely to be affected. Now I suppose it is clear that the enunciation by the court upon these occasions of the general rule cannot be taken to impeach the existence of the exception. For it must be a rule of construction that where the case before it does not involve an application of a supposed exception to a legal principle, but does involve an application of such principle—any recital by the court of the principle without allusion to the exception is not to be taken as a denial or even a doubting of such exception. If this be not a rule, what exception may not be disproved; or, to take the other horn of the dilemma, what learned judge who commits his arguments to writing, may not be abundantly shown to be grossly ignorant in his profession?

Lastly I say of these cases that if authorities at all, they go the length of denying the rule in Hussey's case. For they deny that the wife can be a witness to criminate the husband in *any* "direct charge or proceedings against him for any offence." My counting then makes three cases thus far *against* the decision now in question. And I observe that I was surprised to find the Court in *Rex* v. *Bathwick* represented as saying the wife could not be a witness "for any offence *not feloniously affecting her.*" The words in italics make the case bear somewhat upon *Hussey's* case, but they are not to be found in the report contained in *Barnewall* and *Adolphus.* Lord Tenterden's observation concludes as last quoted by me above; and the unlimited character of his remark shows clearly that he did not intend to deny this exception.

I come now to *Sedgwick* v. *Watkins,* 1 Ves. jun. [not Sr.] 49. The law taken from this case was a mere *dictum* of Lord Thurlow, whose great contemporaneous reputation has much subsided before the judgment of posterity. Lord Campbell speaks of him as "tolerably well qualified to preside in the Court of Chancery;" as never having devoted himself to jurisprudence systematically; much engrossed by politics and convivial society, &c., and winds up by saying, "Thurlow is handed down to us as a Judge by Brown, Vessey junior, and Dickens. It may be partly their fault, but he certainly appears in their Reports to little advantage." The one or two great decisions which he made have been traced to Francis Hargrave, Coke's annotator. Remember then, in setting a proper value upon the citation, what was the calibre of the Judge; remember too that Thurlow was sitting in Chancery at the time when he let fall this *dictum* upon a branch of the criminal law. The Supreme Court represent him as saying that a wife may swear the peace against her husband *ex necessitate rei,* "but cannot be a witness to sustain an indictment." Here then we have, and that boldly asserted, what was previously attempted to be wrung out of the words of Lord Mansfield. In the first place then if this *dictum* be an authority it is as much against the Supreme Court as against me, for it refuses to admit the wife on any indictment; and so falls into the category of *Bentley* v. *Cooke, Rex* v. *Cliviger* and *Rex* v. *Bathwick;*—making the fourth authority *against* the rule in *Hussey's* case, out of four which have been appealed to in its favor. *Hussey's* case avenges the wrongs of Saturn's children; for it has turned upon its own parents, and lo! they are not. Lord Thurlow, as here cited, admits the wife to swear the peace *ex necessitate rei,* and virtually denies that argument any larger comprehension. I think I have shown that if it exists at all, it must exist in the case of indictments; and that under Lord Thurlow's restraints it cannot be said to have any existence, as there can be no necessity for any supposed remedy that is without effect.

Under what principles of private life a Judge may be, and how far his ideas of law may be under their bias, lawyers rarely enquire; but such considerations are not without weight with the unprofessional seeker after truth and authority. Who then was Edward Thurlow, that he may be taken to be so ready upon the laws of the family, as that sitting in Chancery, he can at one glance take in and decide upon every principle and exception therein throughout the wide expanse of English jurisprudence? Certainly I do not allude to this in order to contend that a *decision* by him upon this subject would be of no authority; but it does seem to cast additional suspicion upon this loose dictum to know that there was nothing in Thurlow's daily walk to remind him of the duties and charities attending the relation of husband and wife; for he despised that relation—spending his whole life in contempt of its restraints, living openly with a mistress, even after he became Lord Chancellor, and recognising the fruits of that connexion as his children. Nor is this dictum redeemed from suspicion by anything that we know of his character as a well read lawyer. He cared for nothing out of Chancery and Politics. And this leads us to a nearer guess at the value of this saying of his. As Chancellor, *supplicavits* for writs to bind to the peace came before him, and no other matters in the nature of crime did. These were the only cases then in which, in Chancery, wives could bear testimony against their husbands; and therefore it seemed fit to him to announce, as this passage is given in Kent, 2d. 179, "that he did not know one other case *at law* or in Chancery" where a wife, &c. What better evidence can there be of that assumption and pretensiousness to which Lord Thurlow is said to have owed most of his reputation when living, than the sweeping nature of this assertion, which after all perhaps was based upon his observations of routine Chancery practice alone?

That so grave a case as the *State* v. *Hussey* has been put exclusively upon *dicta* is some warning to Judges against throwing their words about. I confess that it troubles me particularly to think that our Supreme Court has gone out of its way to rely upon the dictum of an inaccurate, licentious Chancery Judge to show that in North Carolina, nine times out of ten, a respectable woman must submit to the wanton batteries of a brutal husband.

I submit that, in accordance with the theory I set out with, there is no authority against the exception laid down in the text books on Evidence, &c. The force of this negative argument against the position of the Supreme Court, to a professional man is very great. That no case has occurred within two hundred years in England or North Carolina where upon an indictment for assault and battery by the husband on the wife she has been excluded; this fact when connected with the other that the leading elementary books for the last eighty years have asserted her competency in such case, is strong against the *State v. Hussey.*

Concluded on next page.

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Jos. C. Huske, Mr. WRIGHT HUSKE to Miss HARRIETT E. HALL, daughter of the late Wm. W. Hall.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 19th ult., DANIEL WILKINSON, in the 88th year of his age.

B. F. GRADY,

General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other Produce.

Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street. 68*tf

STATE *vs.* HUSSEY

Concluded.

2. The decision in *Hussey's* case is *against* authority. In the first place the concurrence of all the elementary writers quoted above is in point for the exception, and against the Supreme Court. I think it no unwarrantable boldness to assert that no matter what be the source from which Blackstone, Starkie, Peake, McNally, Gresley, Greenleaf, Phillips, Kent, Reeve, and I may add the annotators of Blackstone—among them Sergeant John Williams, Chitty, Christian and Archbold—derived their notions of the common law upon this matter, their consent upon it is of the very highest order of authority.

But it is said that *their* only authorities as decided are *Anon's* case, Strange 633, and *Lord Audley's* case,—State trials. *Anon's* case, as said by the Supreme Court, is reported in few words, but it appears to have been a case of assault and battery; nothing is said by the Reporter of any circumstances of aggravation, and so it must be taken that such did not appear. Nor is this conclusion but a flippant application of the common maxim in such cases. Strange's Reports convey to us Lord Raymond's Nisi Prius decisions with an accuracy quite technical. The words in which he records others of those decisions are relied upon until this day as conveying legal propositions, until then not settled, in all their just proportions. Lord Raymond's decisions at Nisi Prius are of eminent authority. *Comyn's Digest, Justices.*

I may add that this portion of Strange's Reports was not given to the public without long reflection. *Anon's* case was not published, I believe, until more than thirty years after it was decided; not until the death of Sir John Strange, who himself meanwhile had been a Judge. Its language then can not be criticised as hastily given to the public from the ill-considered opinion of a mean judge. The Reporter was a good lawyer, the Judge was a great magistrate, the case was decided when many others of a like sort had been happily set at rest, and the report of it was not brought before the public without much deliberation. I think then that its words must be objected to with success upon other ground than that of their number. Besides, Blackstone, who was a contemporary of Strange, and probably knew him, has no hesitation in quoting his report of *Anon's* case as authority for this exception. The case was published during the time he was lecturing at Oxford, but several years before he gave his lectures to the press. It appears to me that Blackstone's language in speaking of this exception, alludes to a common allowance of it by the Court. He says that in such cases "the rule has *usually* been dispensed with": as if the exception had come into common use. I do not insist upon this however. But I do insist upon the severe criticism which every part of these commentaries has undergone by annotators, in morals, rhetoric and law—(a criticism which has never carped at this position in the text)—as committing those annotators in favor of the very words contained in *Anon's* case. Our profession has never known a more acute or unwearied verbal critic than Sergeant John Williams, and his edition of Blackstone by silence approves of this rendering of the law. To wind up this point I may add that some light is thrown upon the words of *Anon's* case by the language used by its reporter many years afterwards when Master of the Rolls. He then told it down as law that a man has no right without good cause even to confine his wife in his own house—*Lord Lonsdale's* case, 13 East 171, note. If he thought he could not confine her, *a fortiori* it was his opinion that he could not beat her under such circumstances. And if it be law that he cannot inflict batteries —even of a "minor grade"—upon her; in order to carry out the law I have shown by reason, she must be admissible as a witness not only upon articles of the peace but upon indictments. Now when we find Strange in one place reporting that a wife is admissible against her husband in a case of assault and battery upon her, and in another deciding that the husband cannot even confine his wife unless to keep her from bad company, &c —is it not probable that by the assault and battery spoken of in his Reports is meant every grade of assault and battery; in other words that after he became Judge he recollected and affirmed the position which he had received from his old master?

But the Supreme Court infers that *Anon's* was a case of excessive battery, because the only authority for it, referred to in its decision, is *Audley's* case, which is known to have been most atrocious in its details. This does not at all follow; for in *Audley's* case the Judges did not put their allowance of the wife's evidence upon the peculiar atrocity of the injury. Previously to the trial, to a question proposed by the Attorney General as to Lady Audley's admissibility to testify against her husband, the judges answered in the affirmative; "for she was the party wronged; otherwise she might be abused." To the same question by Lord Audley when on trial "the judges, eight being present, resolve, That in civil cases the wife may not; but in a criminal case of this nature, where the wife is the party grieved, and on whom the crime is committed, she is to be admitted a witness against her husband." McNally, 1st. 173. This language seems to me to mean that wherever the wife "otherwise might be abused," wherever, in criminal cases she is "the party grieved," she may testify against her husband. The phrase *of this nature* in the second answer is sufficiently explained by the next clause of that answer, as meaning—*where the wife is the party grieved*, &c.; although, even did not this clause exist, one would say that "*nature*" refers rather to quality than to degree. McNally evidently understands the judges to admit the wife wherever the offence is directly against her person; and frames his *fifth rule* in the words of the second answer. It is then to these positions in *Audley's* case, very probably, that Strange refers as authority for *Azire's* case. If so, there is no ground for arguing from such reference that this latter was a case of aggravated battery. Especially when the words and all other circumstances show the contrary.

Lady Lawley's case, referred to with approbation by *Buller*, in his Nisi Prius p. 287, seems to be another authority against *Hussey's* case.

Judge Gaston's intimation, given first above, is another authority against that part of *Hussey's* case which limits the argument of *necessity* to only one proceeding,—i. e. swearing the peace. So also the citation from Judge Henderson's argument in *Daniel v. Proctor* is in flat contradiction of the late decision. Why did not the Supreme Court whilst in search of *dicta* stumble over this one in our own Reports? Its author renders it worthy of all respect. It shows what measure of justice this great man, whose vigorous intellect was saturated with the principles of the common law, would have measured out to Hussey;—whose name, I may mention, has a different spelling in my dictionary; and at best is a misnomer to one of his sex. I suggest that the case be know hereafter as *State* in favor of *Scamp*.

In submitting the second head of this criticism to the reader who has followed me thus far, I claim to have shown that the decision in *Hussey's* case is against authority.

3. I shall now show that aside from all precedents the decision in *Hussey's* case is against legal reason. I have already had occasion to advance one argument to show that the Supreme Court hold that a man has the right to whip his wife, if so be he does not do or threaten lasting injury &c. Another argument with the same bearing is involved in the question—Whence did the Court derive the distinction between "lasting injury" and beatings "of a minor grade?" Now the only case that I know of in our Reports where such a distinction is alluded to, is *State v. Pendergrass*, 2 Dev. & Bat. 365. That case was cited by counsel—I promise them not to call any names—by learned counsel whilst pressing before the Court the right of a husband to beat his wife. In excuse of the counsel I must remind the unprofessional reader that lawyers are bound to argue anything at any time before final judgment. *The State v. Pendergrass* was a case in which the powers of chastisement in the hands of a schoolmistress, who was held to stand *in loco parentis*, were defined by Judge Gaston. I say then that the circumstance that the language of counsel in arguing for the right of whipping a wife, jumps with that applied by the court to limit the bounds within which a wife may be a witness against her husband, is hardly to be accounted for except upon the ground that they are not unfavorable to the counsel's reasoning. They show no other source for this distinction. They quote Lord Tenterden as intimating such a rule, but I have shown that to be an erroneous quotation. The Court doubtless will look back upon that quotation with surprise, and feel tempted to exclaim with Macbeth—

> Thou marshall'dst us the way that we *were going*,
> And such an instrument we were to use!
> —There was no such thing!
> It was the bloody business which inform'd
> Thus to our eyes!

Before leaving this subject of quotation let me add that the printed argument of the counsel for Hussey misapprehends Judge Gaston's position in *Pendergrass's* case, and from what appears leads to a misapprehension upon the part of the Court. The Judge is quoted as saying "unless the jury can clearly infer from the evidence that the chastisement inflicted, *produced or was calculated to produce lasting injury it is their duty to acquit.*" The quotation marks and italics are those of the counsel. Now I find no sentence with exactly these words, but the one which comes nearest to the idea does not close there, but goes on thus: "unless the facts testified induced a conviction in their minds that the defendant did not act honestly in the performance of duty, according to her sense of right, but under the pretext of duty was gratifying malice." Such undoubtedly must be the just limitations of a parent's or a schoolmistress' authority. But the expression employed by the Court in Hussey's case is a paraphrase not of Judge Gaston but of Messrs. ——, of the learned counsel who argued before them. I ask why should the latter and more important clause of Judge Gaston's proposition be left out in measuring a man's power over one much more his equal than a child or a pupil? Surely, between the elongation of some sentences and the curtailment of others, Mrs. Hussey has not come by the rights which the law intended she should enjoy.

The common law teaches that a wife may be chastised by her husband for good cause; but there is no right conferred upon him to beat her merely because it is his high pleasure, even though it be a beating *of a minor grade*, as the Supreme Court hath it. The terms of the writ of *supplicavit* show that this has been the law for more than three centuries. Fitzherbert says, "If the wife be in fear or doubt of her husband that he will beat her or kill her," she may cause him "to find sureties that he do not beat her, nor evil intreat her, and for to govern, rule and chastise her reasonably." *Nat. Brev.* 342. The law then when limiting the power of the husband, says *chastise*; a word which meaning originally to amend by punishment, by a natural transition imports now punishment with intent to amend. It was the better genius of the counsel for Hussey that impelled them to cite the above page in Fitzherbert. For as the statement of *Hussey's* case showed no need for chastisement of his wife, the passage I have quoted must infallibly have given up the defendant to the eager fates.

There is therefore no place left for the doctrine that a man may whip his wife *ad libitum*, if so be that it is of a minor grade. A license for the sort of retailing by the small measure now sought to be established in *Hussey's* case is against law. And, to employ Mr. Phillips's strong language in enforcing the exception now in question, the competency of the wife in such cases is maintained by the greatest authorities, and by every principle of humanity and justice.

Arguments derived from the *sanctities* of the married state are not to be relied upon; the language employed is so vague that one can hardly grasp it, and its rhetorical effect, in which consists its chief value, varies very decidedly according to the case that calls it forth. I think it apt to raise a smile to hear such expressions as—"the great principles which protect the sanctities of the marriage state;" "the confidence between husband and wife should be treasured, and rendered inviolate;" "break down the great principle of mutual confidence and dependence; throw open the bed room to the gaze of the public; and spread discord and misery, contention and strife where peace and concord ought to reign;"—to hear such expressions employed, as in *Hussey's* case, to shield from the strong arm of the law a brutal husband, who without provocation, is said to have done violence to his wife, "by kicking her on the leg, and striking her on the head and side with his fist, whereby she suffered considerable pain." I can imagine that such a case might call upon a Court to summon its resolution not to be seduced from the distribution of harsh justice by compassion for the injured woman;—to defend its course under the maxim, That hard cases are the quicksands of the law; and to express their deep regret that imperious precedents—*giving them*, and stubborn legal reason,—*detailing it*, shut her out from the avenging retribution they are desirous of meting upon her tyrant. But it is the very last of all occasions that should allure judges to dally in the tracts of poetry; the very last to be bolstered up with a few phantoms of *dicta*, whilst the petty scamp of a husband is quietly dismissed with strange noises ringing upon his confounded tympanum,—*the sanctities of the marriage state; the great principles of mutual confidence and dependence;*—all of which, after some reflection and a dram, he rightly interprets to mean,—kick her upon the leg again, and apply your fist to her side and head until she suffers considerable pain. I am bold to tell the Supreme Court that the sooner such "sanctities" as these are profaned, the sooner such "confidence and dependence" is put an end to, the better it will be for all that there is about our community to soften manners and forbid the primitive barbarism of our race. Let the edict go forth which shall throw open, break down and raze to their foundations all such "bed rooms" as that in which William Hussey enacts his "sanctities." The Court however may have the consolation of knowing that in using such language, they are standing upon the *old ways* of the profession. It cannot fail to provoke hearty laughter to find that consummate lawyer Gilbert—in his *Evidence*, written more than a century since, stigmatizing Audley's case itself as *exploded*, "because the rule [there laid down] may be improved to some dreadful purposes, and must be the cause of implacable enmity, if the husband should chance to be acquitted" p. 253. So that it seems that these sanctities may be made to do great service, and to go upon a forlorn hope, as it were, into breaches which logic would never attempt.

Mr. Editor, I regret that I have occupied so much of your valuable room. It was due to the learned tribunal whose decision I question that I should go over the ground carefully and in detail. Although it was not possible to extend my respect to the principle decided by the Supreme Court, yet I claim that nothing appears in this article inconsistent with the high regard which I am bound to feel for the members of that Court, personally and professionally. But not upon that account do I feel able at all to abate or to conceal my sense of the deep wrong inflicted upon the women of our State by this recent decision. Well calculated to excite abroad observation at the expense of the justice and the humanity of North Carolina, I have been anxious that a North Carolinian should be the first to protest against it; and that too, in the name of the Common Law of the State. The Common Law has been taken differently, I learn, in some of the most respectable tribunals of the other States. I am not satisfied that a North Carolina woman should be less secure from injury than the daughters of other parts of this Union. During the war which secured our liberties, they were as forward as the women of any State to share its privations and to urge the good cause forward. It is a poor return to brand them with the decision in this case of *Hussey*. Whilst other States are vindicating the humanity of the common law upon this head; whilst the Mother country is even improving this portion of the common law,—North Carolina is made to turn her face and retrograde into the barbarity of the dark ages.

I have endeavored to argue this question in all soberness, and as a dry question of law; but its importance and deep interest have somewhat hindered my desires. Adapting to this case the language of an old Judge upon a matter not more important, "I have labored to make a covenant with myself that affection may not press upon judgment; for I suppose there is no man that hath any apprehension of gallantry or nobleness, but his affection stands to the continuance of an *exception* so reasonable and so full of mercy, and would take hold of a twig or twine-thread to uphold it." CREWE.

FEBRUARY 4, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In White v. Costin, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Spruill v. Life Insurance Company, from Washington; judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. Also, in Earp v. Earp, in equity, from Johnston, dismissing the appeal at defendant's costs.

By PEARSON, J. In Moye v. May, in equity, from Pitt, dismissing the petition with costs. Also, in Bland v. Whitfield, from Martin, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Hart, in equity, v. Rosser, from Richmond, directing a reference. Also, in American Bible Society v. Executors of Hollister, dismissing the bill with costs.

By BATTLE, J. In Dozier v. Gregory, from Pasquotank, directing a new trial—the Court holding that the action may be sustained on the second Count. Also, in State v. Brown, from Randolph, affirming the order. Also, in *den ex dem*, Copeland v. Sauls, affirming the judgment. Also, in Moore v. Piercy, from Chowan, awarding a *venire de novo*.—*Raleigh Star.*

THE OREGON PEA.—We are requested to copy the following account of this valuable Pea, as we are assured that it is. Mr. McCollum, of Alfordsville, Robeson county, informs us that from a little less than a pint of seed, he made the first year more than three bushels of shelled Peas.

From the Advocate

OREGON PEA.

I have, for the last two years, been raising the celebrated Oregon Pea, and I now wish to communicate to my fellow-farmers some of the results of my experience as to their great utility.

Description.—The Pea grows on a bush from five to six feet high, with five or six large branches near the ground; and they, with the main stalk, put out other branches, until two stalks would make a bunch as large round as a tobacco hogshead, or near it.

It grows more like cotton than anything else I know of, only it is much larger, and the branches not so horizontal.

The leaves are very large and beautiful and taking it all together, it is the most beautiful and rich plant I ever saw.

Utility.—The stalks and leaves make perhaps the finest hay in the world—stock preferring it to any other,—and yielding a greater abundance than any other. The hay and pea together, is a better and far cheaper feed than can be raised from anything else in the United States for horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs. I believe I can raise more and better feed for my stock from one acre of land, than I can from five of anything I know of. It will grow on land so poor that it would produce little or nothing else; and tolerable poor land is better for it, and will produce more than rich land. This may appear strange to some, but it is nevertheless true. Rich land will produce more stalk, but not so many peas; in this respect it is like cotton. As an improver of the soil I consider it far superior to clover, or anything known in Tennessee, when fed off on the ground and then plowed in.

Now, brother farmers, it is known to us all, that we need something, very much to supply the place of corn that has exhausted our lands until they are well nigh worn out. I know of nothing that will supply its place half so well as the Oregon Pea. Will you try it?

A. B. ROZELL.

November 11, 1858.

The N. C. Road within seven miles of Smithfield.—We learn from a friend at Goldsborough, that he passed with Gov. Morehead, Mr. Dortch, Mr. McRae, Mr. Mendenhall, and, others a few days since, over the Central Railroad from that place to the end of the iron, fifteen miles, and within seven of Smithfield. They left Goldsborough at two o'clock and returned at four. The road is said to be equal to any in the country. The contractors, Messrs. John C. McRae & Co., are driving ahead as rapidly as possible, and expect to get to Smithfield about the first of April. A fine new locomotive and cars will be in readiness by that time.

We learn that Maj. Gwynn has purchased for the North Carolina Railroad the fine new passenger car just completed by Mr. John R. Harrison; and also contracted with Mr. Silas Burns, for the building of fifty freight cars. This evinces a commendable disposition to patronize North Carolina mechanics, which we hope will be continued by the authorities of this Road in all cases where it is at all practicable. Mr. Harrison's first car was constructed under the order of Mr. Branch, for the Raleigh and Gaston Road.—*Standard.*

It is stated that arrangements have been made and vessels chartered for carrying no less than 782 emigrants to Liberia from different points of this country during the current year.

Fifty-eight cars arrived at Portsmouth, Va., on Friday, on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, loaded with produce from N. Carolina.

WHIG MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

At a meeting of a large number of the Whigs of Columbus county, held at the Court House in Whiteville, February 13th,

On motion of Col. Alfred Smith, Col. Josiah Maultsby was called to the chair, and A. J. Troy and Dr. A. B. Drake were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a clear and forcible manner.

On motion of Col. Alfred Smith, the Chair appointed a Committee of three, consisting of Col. Alfred Smith, Dr. M. R. Morrison, and Augustus Smith, Esq., to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Committee retired, and during their absence, Col. J. G. McDugald, of "Old Bladen," being called upon, addressed the meeting in one of his most eloquent speeches, exposing the *humbuggery* of the Loco Focos on the question of Free Suffrage; the justice and equity of a State Convention to alter the State Constitution, if it is to be altered; and showing the great danger of trusting so important a matter to demagogues of the Legislature. And, as to North Carolina's just right to her proportion of the Public Lands, he was unanswerable.

The Committee returned, and reported through their Chairman, Col. A. Smith, the following Resolutions, which were, on motion of Dr. J. W. Owen, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed Whig State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 21st of February instant; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five Delegates to represent us in said Convention.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the freemen of North Carolina; and whenever, therefore, amendments to our State Constitution are to be made, we are in favor of the Convention, in preference to the Legislative mode.

Resolved, That we are positively in favor of an equal and fair share of the Public Lands, or their proceeds, for North Carolina.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the nominee of the Convention for Governor of North Carolina, but respectfully suggest to the Convention for the nomination, the name of GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., of Wilmington.

In accordance with the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates:

A. J. Jones, Dr. J. W. Owen, A. J. Troy, Col. Alfred Smith, J. M. Smith, Dr. M. R. Morrison, Rev. Haynes Lennon, Francis Lennon, John Edmond, Alva Smith, Dr. A. Drake, Daniel Coleman, Augustus Smith, J. K. Powell, Allen Inman, Neill Currie, Micajah Long, Hardy Duncan, J. F. Long, David Register, Henry Thompson, Col. W. M. Baldwin, Jas. McNorton, and James Mitchell.

On motion of Mr. White, the Chairman was added to the Delegation.

On motion of Col. A. Smith, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be forwarded for publication to the Whig papers of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

On motion of A. J. Troy, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOSIAH MAULTSBY, *Ch'n*

A. J. TROY, } *Sec's.*
A. B. DRAKE. }

WHIG MEETING IN DUPLIN.

At a Whig meeting held at Faison's Depot on the 15th inst., Col. C. D. Hill was called to the Chair and Elias J. Faison was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, W. D. Pearsall offered the following for consideration:

We, a portion of the Whigs of Duplin, in public meeting assembled at Faison's Depot, and after conferring with a similar meeting of our political brethren held at Kenansville on the 10th inst., desire to have our county represented in the Whig State Convention which will be held in Raleigh on the 21st inst. To effect this we hereby authorise the Chairman of this meeting to appoint 25 Delegates to said Convention: And inasmuch as other matters of public policy *may* be discussed by the Convention, we will exercise the privilege of expressing our views on some of the measures which have occupied the public mind. We declare ourselves Republicans of "the true grit," and in the broadest sense of the word; as such we are always ready to abide by the will of a majority of the people whenever that will is fairly formed and clearly expressed.

We believe that all *proposed* amendments to our State Constitution should be considered separate and distinct from party politics, and that no amendments should be made thereto until a necessity therefor is first felt and a wish to that effect made known by the people.

We believe that the 2d part of the 1st section and 4th article of the amended Constitution is strongly aristocratic—that cases *may* occur when it will not only prove a barrier to the speedy administration of justice, but may effectually prevent a redress of grievances; as such it is to us the most objectionable feature in that instrument.

We fully believe in the propriety and the justice of distributing the Public Lands or the proceeds thereof among *all* the States of the Union, and that it is improper and unjust to make donations to any particular State or States for any purposes whatever. We believe that the doctrine advocated by the Democratic party, of retaining the Lands "to meet the general expense," is only used for deception. Experience shows that while they oppose distribution *generally* they are annually making it *partially*.

We believe that opposition to distribution has resulted in opening a broader field for defaulters and spoilsmen, and will (if not overcome) finally result in depriving the old States of the Confederacy of any part or lot in said lands.

We believe that the Locofoco party of North Carolina are either guilty of political idolatry or hypocrisy—having been engaged for nearly six years, really or pretendingly, in worshipping their *dumb* idol, Free Suffrage. We believe that the people have been deluded, and have pursued Gov. Reid and the shadow, while they have left the substance and the reality in the opposite direction. We therefore call upon all true Republicans throughout the State to rise up as one man—be no longer deceived—search not for free suffrage in the Governor's Palace, it is not there to be found—assert your rights—make known your grievances, and we are ready heart and hand to assist you in maintaining the one and removing the other.

Finally we call upon the Whig State Convention not to imitate the example set by our opponents, of making false issues or creating political hobbies; but to stand firmly and immovably upon such a platform as will best promote the interests of the whole State, and such deliberations will be hailed with joy and crowned with success.

On motion of A. R. Hicks, the foregoing views were unanimously adopted as the *Creed* of the Duplin Whigs, and copies of the same were ordered to be forwarded to the Whig papers of this District, with a request that the same be published.

The Chairman then appointed the following Delegates: Albert R. Hicks, Isham R. Faison, Buckner Hodges, David Wright, Isaac Wright, Benj. Oliver, Thomas M. Grady, Jos. T. R. Miller, Jno. W. Hall, Benj. Lanear, Timothy Newkirk, John W. Borny, Halstead Bourden, Jas. M. Middleton, David J. Middleton, A. T. Stanford, Kedar Bryan, Jas. B. Carr, Jere'h Pearsall, W. D. Pearsall, Alfred Houston, Chas. Usher, J. D. Pearsall, Jas. H. Hicks, and John Shine.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the number, and the meeting adjourned.

C. D. HILL, Chm'n.

E. J. FAISON, Sec'y.

The North Eastern Rail Road.—We are gratified to learn that the North Eastern Rail Road Company have concluded a contract with Col. T. C. Nye, of New York, for the completion of their entire road, including the grading and laying down the rails, which is to be finished in July next year, and from present indications, there is but little doubt that the entire line will be open for travel at that time, as Col. Nye is no novice in works of this nature, and his known enterprise and energy, coupled with the fact that he has an interest in the line—having engaged to take stock and bonds of the company as part payment—are sufficient guarantees for the punctual performance of his undertaking—indeed the Santee Bridge and Trestle Work are already under contract, and the contractors pushing ahead with vigor.

Charleston Courier.

The "Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser" has the following interesting article upon the increased and increasing value of negroes, in that part of the country, in connexion with the current high prices of cotton.

The high price of negroes, and also the large prices paid for land in this vicinity has occasioned much remark during the present season, from those who look at these matters not merely in reference to the present, but also to the future. These values of land and negroes, indicate a high state of prosperity, based rather on the value of products of previous years than on the present.

A fair calculation will show that cotton land at twenty dollars per acre, and negroes at $1000, all around, a plantation, with all the usual waste land for range of stock and matters essential to planting economy, will not pay fair rates for capital invested, at the present prices of cotton. Twelve cents is at least, the minimum which will pay a legal interest.

The high prices which have been freely given in many of the large sales which have taken place during the season, either for cash or credit, have been the subject of general comment. In a recent sale, last Monday, by the auctioneer, Gen. Carroll, we noticed the following rates, for instance—for 18 negroes, of the estate of Wm. McLemore, deceased—which were sold on 11 months credit, for, in the aggregate, $14,195. There were none of these mechanics or house servants, but all common field hands and mostly children. There were 3 men, age ranging from 31 to 37; 2 boys, from 12 to 18 years; 3 women, from 16 to 37 years; 10 children, from 2 months to 7 years; one 16 years, brought $1,430; another of 7, brought $760; a boy of 17, brought $2,375; and another of 12 years, $720. A woman of 37 years, with six children, from 2 months to 7 years, were sold in family for $5,000."

MANURE DRAININGS.

Millions of dollars are lost every year by want of care and skill in properly collecting and using the drainings from manure heaps. Much, very much, has been written on this subject during the last ten years, and yet *not one farmer in ten has taken any particular pains to save his liquid manure.* Instead of aiming to preserve the barn yard wash, we hesitate not to say that three farmers out of four have taken particular pains to get rid of or waste it, by placing their pards upon sloping ground, or by ditching them so as to convey the wash into the road, or into a brook, or some low spot where it is not at all needed.

Show any farmer that he is losing a silver shilling every day through a hole in his pocket, and he will very soon stop the loss by mending the old pocket, or by getting a new one, or if necessary even a new garment. However driving his work, he will not go out in the morning till his pocket is secure against losing the silver shilling, and yet he will allow a shilling a day to escape unheeded from his barn yard, because, it there has a different form and appearance from the little coin in his pocket. He does not seem to appreciate that the purple stream from the manure heap can be readily converted into grain and thence into silver, by simply collecting and applying it to his fields. This can be done very readily by placing a simple manure tank in the lowest part of the yard. There are few situations where good manure is not worth fifty cents per load, but *it is a well ascertained fact* that manure, not properly covered and protected from washing and evaporating, soon depreciates at least one-half in value. If then a farmer makes one hundred and eighty loads of poor manure a year, instead of the same quantity of good, he suffers a direct loss of $45 a year, or a shilling a day. And this loss is almost total, for the expense of preserving manure in a good state is comparatively very trifling. Speaking of this subject, Mr. Stockhart in his "field lectures," says:

"A farmer who does not carefully collect and preserve the urine of his house and live stock, acts like a miner who throws away dull, rich silver ore, because it does not shine like white silver.

"A farmer who buys guano, bone-dust, or other artificial manures, but does not look carefully after his drainings, is an extravagant farmer; for he brings the same things into his yard at great cost, which he might have for nothing, if he did not suffer it to flow or evaporate uselessly away from the same."—*American Agriculturist.*

Of the twenty-eight remonstrances against the Nebraska bill presented to the Senate of the United States on Monday, four were from Massachusetts, thirteen from Pennsylvania, two from Vermont, one from New York, one from Delaware and sever from Ohio and Indiana.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY FOR GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, OR SICK HEADACHES.—Sufferers from these complaints, or their concommitants, nervousness, jaundice, dropsy, and disordered liver (all of which have their origin from the same cause, namely, a derangement of the main springs of life), should take Holloway's Pills, their properties being such as will search the whole system, act powerfully on the seat of the disease, and thereby remove the disorder and insensibly, give strength to the frame, enliven the spirits, purify the blood, and finally restore the patient to the enjoyment of perfect health. There are no Pills equal to these for the cure of indigestion.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE Fayetteville, N. C.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Forgery.—Yesterday forenoon between [illegible] 11 o'clock a check for $2,000 purporting [illegible] drawn by Anderson & Savage, was presented [illegible] paid at the counter of the Branch Bank [illegible] in this place. In about five minutes [illegible] Mr. Savage happened in and made [illegible] some amount, when Mr. Smith the T[illegible] ingly remarked, that he must be making [illegible] —the bank had already paid a check [illegible] that morning for $2,000. This produced [illegible] amination, when it was discovered that the [illegible] was forged. Means were immediately taken [illegible] effect the arrest of the person by whom the [illegible] had been committed, as well as to recover [illegible] money. In about three quarters of an hour [illegible] the commission of the act, he was in custody [illegible] gave up the whole of the money, all in [illegible] Bank Bills, as delivered to him. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to exchange the [illegible] other notes at the Commercial Bank.

The name of the prisoner is D. W. R[illegible] He is a young man, apparently not more than [illegible] years of age of very respectable appearance, [illegible] has heretofore borne an irreproachable character. We learn that he has been for some time engaged in the Turpentine and Steam-mill business near Lumberton. His family is highly respectable. He was committed to prison in default of four thousand dollars bail.—*Wil. Journal*

The project of a Steamer to Havana has, I understand, been brought to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, and of other bodies interested in the trade of this place, and is looked on in a very favorable light. The proper statistics necessary to a fair estimate of the affair in all its bearings will, we feel confident, be procured and laid before our citizens at an early day.

Wil. Journal

The fall in the English funds within the last six months is not only a sign of the belief that a general war involving Great Britain will take place, but also of apprehension as to the results to her of such a war. Six months ago Consols sold at upwards of 100; now they have sunk to 90¾ to 91. A war with so powerful a nation as Russia will require immense expenditures. The national debt will be greatly increased. The new issues will probably bear 4 and 5 per cent interest—all circumstances calculated to depress the price of Consols, which bear but 3 per cent interest.

IMMIGRATION.—The total number of immigrants who arrived at New York during [illegible] was 284,945; a decrease of 16,000 from [illegible] and 5,000 from 1851; but greater than in any previous year. From Germany there was [illegible] 644, and from Ireland 113,164.

Shemwell House,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish a permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market can afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business. No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

Lands and Saw Mill

For Sale.

THE health of the subscriber being such as to render a change of business necessary, he offers for sale the

PLANTATION, and one SAW MILL in good repair,

At RIVER SIDE, on Lower Little River, 14 miles West of Fayetteville, formerly occupied by Col. A. Mc[illegible]chison, containing some 250 acres, including the [illegible]ling and all other Improvements, on the North side the River. There are about 50 acres under cultivation, susceptible of a high state of improvement, to which, with ordinary care and industry, can be given a sufficiency of Produce for both mill and farm. A [illegible]

Saw Mill Timber

(For 27 years,) on several hundred acres of Land untouched,) lying on the same stream above the Mill joining the lands from which the Mill has been supplied. The necessary Wagons and Teams for carting on the business can be bought of the subscriber.

Any other information can be had of the subscriber or D. P. McKeithen on the premises.

A. McKEITHEN

River Side, Cumberland county, } 70*4tp1
Feb'y 11, 1854. }

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

A VOICE FROM MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me.

Messrs. A. G. Bragg & Co.—As I have been benefitted by the use of your celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment, in the cure of my horse, I deem it no more than just to the public as well as ourselves that it be made known. A few weeks since, my horse came very lame by a sprain and the scratches so that he was unfit for use. I bought a bottle of your Liniment and applied it according to directions, and in two days he was well. A few days before he was so crippled that he could scarcely walk. I was surprised at the effect your compound has had, and hope it will be sent all over this State, that others may be benefitted who have horses that are lamed or crippled by Sprains, Scratches, Galls, Bruises, &c. The above case is known by many of my neighbors and citizens who will testify to the above as truth.

Signed, JOHN WALTON.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS are a peculiarly sensitive part of the human frame, and their susceptibility to disease manifests itself in various forms, such as Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, and that fearful scourge of our race, Consumption. To remedy these diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT is offered to the public with the assurance that it is no empirical compound, but a preparation sanctioned by medical science and commendation. Its beneficial effects in all the above forms of disease have been certified to by incontrovertible testimony. You are advised to give it a trial. STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL is also a remedy which has been tested and approved by hundreds of physicians and others. Descriptive pamphlets to be had gratis of the Agents. Price of each, only 50 cts. or six bottles for $2 50.

For sale in Fayetteville by
71-1m] S. J. HINSDALE.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

Let the Afflicted read and ponder.

More than 500 persons in the city of Richmond, Va., testify to the remarkable cures performed by

Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions of the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pain and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Bowels, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed by persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle. None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS' Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. Ward, Close & Co., No. 5 Maiden Lane, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, and Jenkins & Hartshorne, Philadelphia; Bennett & Beers No. 125 Main Street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 15, 1853. 71-6m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1854.

DEATH OF THE HON. ROBERT STRANGE.—The dread messenger has again visited our community, and has struck down our most distinguished citizen. The Hon. ROBERT STRANGE breathed his last at 3 o'clock on yesterday morning, after a long illness, the first symptoms of which were manifested about six months ago. For about four months past his case has been regarded as critical, and for six weeks but little hope of his recovery has been entertained. Within the latter period he had several slight attacks of paralysis, the last of which, just a week before he died, deprived him of speech, though not of a perfect consciousness of all that was going on around, as was manifested by intelligent answers, by signs, to every question or remark made to him, up to a few hours before his death. He bore his sufferings with great patience, and contemplated his approaching end with a calm confidence, which could only spring from a belief that he had made his peace with God. He died in the communion of the Episcopal Church.

Judge Strange was a native of Virginia, and was in the 58th year of his age. He removed to this place in 1815, before he was of age. He very soon took a prominent stand here; was repeatedly sent to the Legislature; then was elected Judge of the Superior Courts; next Senator in Congress; and has recently, since his resignation of those distinguished offices, and his return to the Bar, been Solicitor for the State for this Judicial Circuit. He was engaged in a most extensive and lucrative practice,—superior, in both respects to that of any Lawyer in this part of the State, if not of the whole State. He pursued his Profession, as he pursued every object in life, with a boldness, a frankness, an indefatigable zeal, and an ability, rarely equalled. He led a life of great intellectual labor, for besides the vast amount of legal business which crowded upon him, he wrote with remarkable facility upon all subjects, poetry and prose. He had many noble and generous qualities, which attached to him a large circle of friends. His politics were not ours; but we respected his, for we felt well assured that they were based upon what he esteemed immutable principles of right and wrong, with no alloy of sordid motives, and with no mingling of unkindness towards those who differed from him. We deplore his loss as that of a personal friend, a hospitable and noble-spirited gentleman, a public-spirited citizen, an officer without fear and without reproach.

THE CONVENTION.—We fear that the steady pouring rain to-day will prevent any thing like a full attendance at the Whig Convention to-morrow. The roads were very bad before, but this rain will make them almost impassable. It is with great reluctance that the Senior Editor of the Observer gives up the hope of being present, after having made all arrangements to go; and he doubts not that many others are in the same condition.

WHIG MEETINGS.—We publish the proceedings of the Whigs of Columbus and Duplin.

The Whigs of Lenoir have nominated George Davis, Esq. of Wilmington.

A Whig Meeting in Alamance has nominated Mr. Gilmer.

THE CAPE FEAR BAR.—The passage through the Senate of a bill to appropriate $200,000 to remove the obstructions on the Bar below Wilmington, is an event of much importance to that town, and to the whole of this part of the State.

Those of our readers who remember the prejudice attempted to be created against Senator Badger last March, by the Wilmington Journal, for an alleged indifference to this important work, will read in the proceedings of the Senate on Monday and Tuesday last, a notable commentary on that incident. If Mr. Ashe, "our talented and attentive Representative," could only have secured the "co-operation" of the North Carolina Senators, Messrs. Badger and Mangum, why the thing might have been accomplished, pretended the Journal. That paper said it knew that the Senators, (or one of them,) had turned their backs upon the application for aid. The whole story was thoroughly exposed at the extra session in March last, when it was abundantly shown by democratic testimony, that our Senators, and particularly Mr. Badger, did all that was done, and that if the "talented and attentive" could have effected as much in his House, this most just and necessary appropriation would have been granted.

Well, now here is the bill again; presented to the Senate without a Report of a Committee, without the formality of a reference at all, taken up out of its time, upon the simple request of Mr. Badger, and passed at once, without a dissenting voice. It was sent to the House on the same day, and Mr. Ashe will have a chance to exercise his talents and give his attention to it. In the Senate there are about two to one of political opponents of Mr. Badger. Yet he has inspired so much confidence in his integrity that his simple statement of facts is received as conclusive. He has earned a respect so complete, and a popularity so universal, that no one "objects" when he asks that a measure be taken up. In the House, Mr. Ashe has two-thirds of the members on his side. Let us see how he will fare among his friends. We wish that he may be as successful as those whom his Wilmington organ attempted to traduce.

Among many appointments confirmed by the Senate last week, was that of Duncan K. MacRae, of North Carolina, as Consul at Paris.

MARYLAND SENATOR.—The Legislature has confirmed the nomination of the Whig caucus, by re-electing the Hon. Jas. A. Pearce Senator for six years from the 4th of March 1855.

Another fire has occurred in Petersburg, destroying St. Paul's Church (Episcopal,) and several other buildings. Loss $50,000.

NEBRASKA.—The Washington letter writers say that the Nebraska bill will receive the support of every Southern Whig, all the Southern Democrats except some of the Missouri members, Gen. Houston and perhaps Gen. Rusk of Texas. And that it will speedily pass the Senate, and go through the House if it can be got at.

Southern sentiment seems almost unanimous in its favor, if the press may be taken as a fair indication of that sentiment. We have seen no opposition manifested in any quarter of the South, though many persons feel misgivings that it may lead to a renewal of agitation on every account to be dreaded.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—*Facts worth thinking about.*—The Legislature of Illinois convened in extra session a few days since, and the message of the Governor states facts worthy of consideration in North Carolina as well as in Illinois.

He states that a few months since Illinois had only a few hundred miles of rail road; she has now more than *twelve hundred miles in operation*, and in less than a year will add another thousand, now in course of construction!

The Great Central Road, 704 miles in length, will be completed in the course of this year, the money for its construction, more than $10,000,000, being derived from the public lands.

The taxable property had increased in value fifty per cent. on last year's assessment. $1,000,000 of State debt have been paid in the last year, and the remainder, $15,000,000, will be paid in less than ten years. The population has increased and the State is enjoying unexampled prosperity.

A very different state of things exists here.—Months and years of toil are necessary to build roads here. And why? Because we send representatives to Congress whose constitutional scruples or *something else* refuse us a share in those lands which are so freely bestowed upon Illinois, and to which we have a better claim.

Let us change our policy.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."—Such is the language used by the Wilmington Journal to describe the case of Mr. Grice, who was lately removed by Mr. Secretary Dobbin from employment as Head Blacksmith at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Is it "nothing" that a paper was *forged* to procure that removal? Nothing that eighty names were signed to that paper by the same hand? Nothing that ten respectable members of Mr. Dobbin's own party have publicly denounced the forgery of their names to said paper? Nothing that the fair character of a respectable mechanic was grossly slandered by that paper? Nothing that, Whig as Mr. Grice is, many gentlemen of both parties have testified to the excellence of that character so attempted to be blasted by a secret forged paper?

Really, it is deplorable to see that any North Carolina paper regards such things as "nothing."

By the way, the Journal and other Locofoco papers attempt to justify the removal of this mechanic on the ground of rotation in office. Is the situation of "Chief Blacksmith" an *office*? Scarcely, we imagine.

P. S. A later Journal contains an account of a forgery of a check in Wilmington, followed by the detection and imprisonment of the forger. The Journal don't appear to think (any more than we do) that *this* forgery is "much ado about nothing". Certainly not. It involved $2000; whilst in the case of Mr. Grice, the forgery *only* aimed to destroy the character of a respectable old mechanic, and to deprive him of work. A wide difference.

As usual, the North Carolinian misrepresents the Whig press in its statement of the Grice affair. Not one of them, so far as we know, made any outcry because Mr. Grice was removed. They condemned very properly the *forgery* by which that removal was effected. The Carolinian seems to think that there was no harm in it.

The Carolinian says that Mr. Grice is a "rich man" who "has fattened upon 35 years' enjoyment of the spoils." It may be so; but what has that fact, if it be a fact, to do with the case? Does it justify the *forging* of a document to effect Mr. Grice's discharge from employment?

So far as we are concerned (as one of the Whig journals probably alluded to by the Carolinian,) its entire statement of the case and of the motives of those who have complained about it, is a gross perversion of truth—in plain words, is untrue from beginning to end. We are represented as complaining only because Mr. Grice is a "*rich man*," whereas, until we saw it in the Carolinian we had no idea whether he was rich or poor. We never said nor thought about his wealth or poverty. Our attention was attracted to the case solely because of the outrageous forgery and slander by which the removal was effected.

The attempt to create a prejudice against us in this way is unworthy of a respectable press, since it is inconsistent with the truth, and alike inconsistent, we hope, with every feeling and action of our lives.

Mr. Fessenden, who is said to be a Whig abolitionist, was elected to the U. S. Senate from Maine by the unexpected votes of a large number of Locofoco members of the Legislature.—Why did they vote for him? Not surely because he is a Whig, but doubtless because they liked his abolitionism.

Massachusetts, by a unanimous vote in the Senate, and with only 13 votes in the negative out of 400 in the House, has passed resolutions against the Nebraska bill.

The Gadsden Treaty has leaked out, (supposed to be from the Union office, where it was printed under oath of secrecy.) The President's message is also published, recommending several amendments.

A Steamboat explosion took place at St. Louis on Friday last, killing 20 passengers, and wounding and drowning many others. Major Beall of the Army was among the badly wounded.

We are indebted to the Hon. Sion H. Rogers for public documents.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 13th, Mr. Fitzpatrick of Ala. presented a petition of citizens of Alabama and other southern States, who are engaged in the manufacture of turpentine and the various crude products of the pine tree, praying that the existing restriction in regard to the transportation of turpentine, and the various other products of the pine tree on board of steamboats, may be repealed; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Cape Fear River.—Mr. Badger, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill making further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear river in North Carolina; which was read the first and second time by unanimous consent.

In introducing this bill, Mr. B. said: I will not ask the reference of this bill at the present time, for a reason which I will explain. I desire to lay upon the table and have printed certain official reports upon the subject of that bill, showing not only the propriety but the necessity of the measure, and also the indispensable necessity of the work being done without delay, or the consequence will be the entire closing up of the mouth of that river. I ask the Senate, therefore, to allow the bill to remain upon the table until the papers which I now submit with it shall have been printed, when I shall make application to the Senate to take up the bill and pass it. I move that the bill and the accompanying documents be printed for the information of the Senate. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Weller spoke for an hour and a half in favor of the Nebraska bill.

Deficiency Bill.—Mr. Gwin. I give notice that on to-morrow, or some early day, I shall introduce a bill—the deficiency bill which the House of Representatives have defeated; for unless the Senate take it up, it seems that the government will be stopped.

A debate took place on one of the rail road land bills.

On Tuesday, Mr. Adams of Mississippi presented a memorial from the Legislature of Mississippi, urging upon Congress grants of land to aid in the construction of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad, as well as for all other railroads now in progress in the State of Mississippi.—[This is modest. All railroads "in the State of Mississippi."]

Numerous memorials, as on almost every day, were presented from the North against the Nebraska bill, or any disturbance of the Missouri Compromise.

The bill providing for the payment of the claims for French spoliation was passed, 26 to 17.

Cape Fear River.—Mr. BADGER alluded to the fact of his having introduced a bill yesterday making appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear river, and had intimated at that time that, as soon as the bill and accompanying documents were printed, he should ask the indulgence of the Senate to take it up and pass it on its merits. That having been done, he would now ask, as a personal favor to him, that the bill might be considered.

Mr. B. asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up the bill making further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa. I wish to inquire of the Senator from North Carolina if the bill has been reported from the Committee on Commerce, and is in accordance with an estimate from the Department?

Mr. BADGER. I will state to my friend that the bill has not been reported, for it was not referred to a committee. It was a subject perfectly understood by the Senate, and my friend at the head of the committee thought there was no necessity for a reference.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa. Then I rise to express my entire approbation of the course of the honorable Senator from North Carolina in reference to this matter. It is a course which I intend to pursue in regard to a subject of very great interest to the State from which I come. It is proper and right in itself that each of these bills should stand on its own merits, without being connected with any other. I shall vote for the bill with great pleasure.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. The following are its provisions:

"Sec. 1. That the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the continuation of the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina, at or near its communication with the ocean.

"Sec. 2. That the further sum of sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to refund to the citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, the amounts contributed by them to said improvement, and expended thereon by the agent of the United States in charge of the work."

The Nebraska bill was taken up and Mr. Houston of Texas spoke at length against it. Without concluding, he gave way for a motion to go into Executive Session.

On Wednesday, Mr. Houston finished his speech against the Nebraska bill.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Douglas's amendment, proposing to strike out the clause declaring that the Missouri Compromise had been suspended by that of 1850 and therefore inoperative, and inserting that said Missouri compromise is inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognised by the legislation of 1850, and is therefore inoperative and void; it being the meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory, or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people to decide that question for themselves. The amendment was adopted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Weller, and Williams—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Everett, Fish, Foot, Houston, Seward, Sumner, and Wade—10.

Mr. Chase moved further to amend, by adding a provision that the people of the Territories may, if they see fit, prohibit slavery. A long debate occurred on this amendment.

On Thursday, Mr. Badger spoke at length in favor of the Nebraska bill.

On Friday, Mr. Seward spoke against the bill, and in favor of maintaining the compromise of 1850,—*that compromise which he then so bitterly opposed.*

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Breckenridge made two efforts to have the rules suspended so as to reconsider the Deficiency bill, which had been rejected on Thursday. The motions produced much confusion and excitement. They required a vote of two-thirds, and were rejected for lack of that number. The votes were, 107 to 72, and 102 to 77. So that a majority of about 30 in the House was in favor of reconsidering a bill which a majority had deliberately rejected.

Finally, Mr. Breckenridge succeeded in getting a resolution adopted to re-refer the subject to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Clingman submitted a resolution of inquiry as to the cost of each custom-house, and the expenditure for the last three years for the salaries of officers employed therein, &c.; which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire relative to authorizing the commissioners of Wilmington, North Carolina, to levy and collect tonnage duty for the purpose of clearing out the obstructions in the mouth of Cape Fear river, provided the legislature of North Carolina concur therein.

On motion of Mr. Craige, the President of the United States was requested to inform the House whether negotiations have been opened with the government of Peru for the removal of restrictions upon the exportation of guano from that country; and if so, the present state of such negotiations.

Four new bills were presented to grant lands for rail roads in the Western States.

On Tuesday, the House ordered the printing of 50,000 copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report.

The Homestead Bill was taken up in committee of the Whole, and Messrs. Mace and Skelton, (Locos,) spoke against the Nebraska bill.

On Wednesday, the Homestead Bill was again taken up, and Messrs. Meachum and Fenton delivered speeches in violent condemnation of the Nebraska bill.

A new Deficiency bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

On Friday, Mr. Kerr of N. C., spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill.

The following, from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Express, is a sign of a more just appreciation of our distinguished Senator than has been usual in that paper:—

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15th.

Through the influence of Mr. Badger, the Senate has passed a bill appropriating $200,000 for the improvement of the Cape Fear river. The good old North State seldom receives anything in the shape of appropriations by Congress, and although the sum alluded to is rather large for a river of no more commercial importance than the Cape Fear, it is hoped the bill will also pass the House. North Carolina is destined to witness a rapid development of her great mineral resources, in which New York capitalists have a heavy interest already, and will have a still heavier one hereafter. The improvement of the Cape Fear is essential to the safe and regular transportation of the products of her mines to New York and other ports. At no distant day, a line of steamers, if this bill shall pass, will be established between Wilmington and New York, and a large accession of trade be brought to the latter city in consequence, from the States of North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama.

Speaking of North Carolina, I may remark that it is a source of regret to a large and influential portion of the Democratic delegations in both Houses of Congress, as well as to the Whigs throughout the Union, that the political complexion of the Legislature of that State will prevent the re-election of Mr. Badger to the Senate. In the prime of life, and endowed with an intellect of surpassing clearness and strength—of high legal attainments and eminent talent for public affairs, his departure from the Senate will be a national loss, and will be deplored as such by all who wish well to their country. Nor will his absence be less deplored in the social circles of this metropolis, of which he forms so distinguished an ornament, by his rare conversational powers, his brilliant wit and comprehensive intelligence. If the country is ever to be again blessed with a Whig Administration, may we not hope that Mr. Badger will form one of its cheif pillars as the head of a Department.

[The "political complection" of the Legislature is not yet fixed.]

The Express also says editorially:—

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, with his usual ability, defended the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act, which was violated, he says, to favor the North in 1850; but which the South then urged the North to abide by forever, but the North would not. Mr. Badger also defended the institution of slavery at some length, and then he set forth the effects of Northern agitation upon the condition of Southern slaves.

A later correspondent of the Express says that Mr. Badger's speech was altogether the ablest and most skilful speech that has been made on that side of the question; that it commanded the closest attention; and that it was a model of parliamentary dignity and courtesy.

The Baltimore Patriot says, "Mr. Badger spoke two hours, in favor of the Nebraska bill, with much energy and power. He concluded his remarks with a graphic and stirring picture of the present condition of slavery in the Southern States, and of the evils to be deprecated in case of any disturbance of their present social system."

The Speech has not yet come to hand. We shall take the earliest opportunity of publishing it.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—Two steamers have arrived since our last, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

Cotton had been very much depressed, but had somewhat revived, leaving prices the same as the week previous. Sales of the week 42,570 bales.

Breadstuffs had declined 1s to 2s, but afterwards improved, leaving a decline, however, for the week of 1s. on Flour, and other articles in proportion.

Appearances are more and more threatening of a general war.

The British Parliament met on the 31st.

The Queen's speech mentions the Turkish difficulty in moderate terms, and congratulates the nation on the French alliance. Her Majesty recommends an increase of the army and navy, in view of the fact that there is imminent danger of a general war.

An unfavorable reply had been given to the Czar's recent inquiry respecting the movements of the French and English fleets, and the departure of the Russian Ambassadors from London and Paris was hourly expected.

The ambassador in London had paid a formal and final visit to the Foreign Department.

It was currently reported that orders had already been sent to St. Petersburg for the withdrawal of the French and British Ambassadors from that city.

There is good reason to believe that France has decided to send eighty thousand and England ten thousand troops to the assistance of Turkey. The British Government is to pay one half of the total expenses of the two nations.

The funds continue quiet and do not appear to be materially depressed.

The latest report from Vienna is to the effect that Austria and Prussia will co-operate with France and England.

There had been no new great battle at Kalafat, as had been reported, but continual skirmishes. A report prevailed of a naval battle, with the destruction of the Russians; but it was not confirmed.

The Czar's proposals for a league with the German powers had been rejected. Russia is therefore isolated.

The Superior Courts for this Circuit commence on this day at Carthage. They will be held as follows:

Moore county,	Monday, February	20.
Montgomery,	"	27.
Stanly,	March	6.
Anson,	"	13.
Richmond,	"	20.
Robeson,	"	27.
Bladen,	April	3.
Columbus,	"	10.
Brunswick,	"	17.
New Hanover, (2 weeks)	"	24.
Sampson,	May	8.
Cumberland,	"	15.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The nomination of John L. O'Sullivan as Minister to Portugal was confirmed in the Senate today by a decided vote, but subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

The nomination of George Saunders as Consul to London was rejected by a large vote.

New Iron Steamer.—The firm of Betts, Pussy & Co., at Wilmington, Del., are now engaged in building an iron steamboat for the Cape Fear Steamboat Company. She is intended to run on the Cape Fear river, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the evening of the 14th inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, Mr. HARDY B. WILLIS, formerly of Newberne, N. C., to Miss RUTH, daughter of George M. Bishop, Esq., of Wilmington.

DIED,

In Moore county, on the 11th instant, Mrs. NANCY THAMES, wife of Peter Thames, and eldest daughter of the late Murdoch McKenzie, in the 56th year of her age. She was stricken with apoplexy, and died two days after. She was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and leaves a husband and eight children, with numerous friends, to lament her death. Carolinian and Argus copy.

At the Hermitage, in New Hanover County, on the night of the 13th inst., G. W. BURGWIN, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

On the 17th inst., at Lumberton, CHILTON D. REGAN, only child of Jonathan W. and Rhoda Regan, aged 3 years and 4 months.

"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven." COM.

In Tyrrell county, on the 9th inst., JOSEPH MALSEY, Esq. aged about 65, lately Senator in the State Legislature.

At Pleasant Grove, Alamance county, on the 7th inst., in the 57th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARY ANN LEA, wife of Gabriel B. Lea, Esq., and daughter of the late Andrew McCauley.

In Gadsden county, Fla., on the 24th ult., Mrs. ELIZA McLEAN, formerly of North Carolina. Also her son, HUGH OCHILTREE McLEAN.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 20.

BACON—	10	a 10½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba,	26	a 27
CANDLES—F. F.	16	a 17	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	13	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Strictly prime,	9	a 9¼	SEED—		
Prime,	8¾	a 9	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
Fair,	8	a	Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,	13	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Dundee,	12	a 14	Buck,	2 25	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,	60	a 75
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Apple "	45	a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,	43	a 45
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Superfine,	7 25	a 7 37	American Gin,	30	a 40
Fine,		a 7 00	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,		a 6 75	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 10	a 0 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$0	a 1 10	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	60	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,		a 1 00	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a 1 10	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	7	a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,	3	a 4	Leaf,		none.
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	WHITE LEAD—	$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2½	a 2½
LARD—	10	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8½	a 9	WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts not heavy, but all strictly prime lots of new bring from 10 to 10½.

Cotton—We continue former quotations, though it is rather hard to obtain them; the manufacturers sustaining the better grades. The late foreign news prevents shippers from taking hold freely; hence considerable of what comes in is stored. A letter from New York of the 15th says, "The news from Europe and the breaking away of the Southern markets are too much for us to stand up under. Don't buy unless at 8 to 8½ for very best." On that day, sales of Fayetteville cotton, strictly prime, at 9¼, a lot not so good at 9.

Corn—The market remains steady, with but very little if any change.

Flour—The market is fluctuating; prices vary the same day in some instances as much as 25 cents; but a general reduction of 25 cents, as quoted above, may be pretty near the mark.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Sales of Turpentine for the week ending Thursday last 5,787 bbls., all at 4 15 for yellow, 3 32 for virgin, and 2 35 for hard. Later sales at same prices. 2,270 bbls. Spirits sold, all at 62. Holders are asking 62 to 64. Common Rosin 1 10. No. 1 do. 2 25 to 2 50. Tar 2 15. Cotton extremely dull, 135 bales sold at 8¾ to 9. Fayetteville Flour 8 50. 14,500 bushels Corn received during the week; sales at 87 to 92½. Rice 4 to 4¼. Northern Hay 1 25 to 1 35. Timber, 6 rafts sold at 6 50, 6 75, 8 00, and 11 50.

At New York, cotton firmer since the arrival of the last steamer. Flour dull at 8 62 to 9 12. Wheat $2 to 2 15. Corn $1 to 1 05.

At Baltimore, flour declined 87½ cts. during the week. Sales at $8.

Total receipts of cotton 1,440,397 bales, against 2,070,269 last year. Decrease 629,872.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 15—Str Fanny Lutterloh; 18—Strs Rowan and Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for J A McColeman, D M Culbreath, J D Toomer, B I Howze, of the interior, and J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, S J Hinsdale, B Rose, D & W McLaurin, G W Lawrence, Ray & Pearce, M J Ramsay, J G Cook, C A Brown, Clark & Woodward, H Erambert, E J Hale & Son, T J Johnson, C B Mallett, L T Brandt, J & T Waddill, R F Murphy, J W Powers & Co, Troy & Marsh, J W Baker, H & E J Lilly, A W Steel, P Taylor, T S Lutterloh, P P Johnson, Worth & Elliott, E W Willkings, C T Haigh & Son, J Kyle, W J McDiarmid, Rockfish Co, and Wm L Hall, of this town.

Feb'y 20—Str Douglass, (Banks's Line,) with Boat Cassiday in tow, with merchandize for sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON

ARRIVALS.

14.—Schrs John Ruggles fm Searsport, Me. Agnes Ward fm Charleston. 16—Schrs Azorian fm Bahama, Matilda E Wells fm N York.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—It is stated at Washington, on "the best authority," that Ex-President Fillmore is about to be married to Miss E. Porter, only daughter of a gallant U. S. officer, deceased, (Gen. Peter B. Porter,) and a lady of rare talents, superior accomplishments, and large fortune.

The street preaching disturbances in New York have been renewed. On Sunday afternoon the 12th, West and Parsons held forth on 14th street, not far apart, so that a continual rush was kept up from the one stand to the other to see the fights that were constantly occurring. A number of men and boys were dreadfully beaten, knocked down with stones, and two or three severely stabbed. There is apprehension of more alarming evils for the future from the bad blood stirred up by these preachers between the Protestants and Romanists.

☞ Mr. C. C. McCrummen will attend the Superior Courts of this Circuit with authority to collect moneys due this Office, to receive names of new subscribers, &c.

Red Clover Seed. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 20, 1854. 72-3t

New Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving into Store, a large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

Which will be sold at wholesale or retail at small profits. Their Stock embraces

St. Croix, Porto Rico, Muscovado, and New Orleans Brown Sugars; A, B, and C Coffee Sugars; Loaf, Crushed and Powdered do; fine and common Teas; Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffees; Pepper, Alspice, Ginger; Alum, Epsom Salts; Brimstone; Indigo, Madder; Adamantine and Sperm Candles; Snuff; S. C. Soda; Ground Mustard; Fancy and Bar Soaps; Camphor, Borax; Cider Vinegar; Mackerel, in bbls., half-bbls., and kits; Mess Pork; Molasses, Syrup; Sack Salt; Broad and Club Axes, Turpentine Axes, Hackers, Scrapers and Dippers; Pocket and Table Cutlery; Shovels, Spades and Forks; broad and common bar Iron, Steel, Nails, and Spikes; Weeding Hoes; Hollow-ware, large assortment; Blacksmith Tools; Ploughs, Corn Shellers, and Straw Cutters; Hats, Shoes, and Domestic Dry Goods; with almost every thing usually to be found in this market.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Feb'y 16, 1854. 72tf

THOS. J. JOHNSON

HAS just received and offers for sale—
10 bbls. extra New Orleans MOLASSES,
5 " " Syrup,
10 " " Mess Pork,
5 hhds. new crop Molasses,
N. C. and Western Bacon,
Blacksmith's Tools, complete.

Together with a varied stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and DRY GOODS, which will be exchanged for country produce, cash, or good paper.

—ALSO—

A heavy stock of Boots and Shoes, some very fine.

—ALSO—

Fine Dress Coats and Pants, Satin and other Vests, Shirts, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Distillers' Glue, and Seed Oats.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 16, 1854. 72tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in the name of Worth & Elliott, is by mutual consent dissolved this day. The unsettled business of the Firm will be closed by either of the undersigned, using the name of the Firm in liquidation.

Joseph Utley, Esq. having purchased Mr. Elliott's interest, the Forwarding and Commission Business will be continued by JOS. A. WORTH and JOS. UTLEY.

The subscribers tender their obligation to their friends, and ask for the new Firm a continuation of patronage so generously bestowed on them.

JOS. A. WORTH.
W. P. ELLIOTT.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1854. 72-3t

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the first of March, the subscribes will continue the business of Willkings & Co., in his own name. Those indebted will please remit by check or produce.

E. W. WILLKINGS.
Feb'y 20, 1854. 72-3w

COPARTNERSHIP.

W. F. MOORE has associated in business with himself, his brother E. F. MOORE, and the firm will in future be W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 15, 1853. 71-tf

SALEM STAGE.

THE SALEM STAGE, by Plank Road, through Carthage and Ashborough, will leave Fayetteville on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M., and arrive at Salem on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, it will leave Salem on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 6 o'clock P. M., and arrive in Fayetteville next days at 5 P. M.

This Stage is in connection with the Warsaw Stage. Through Tickets from Salem to Warsaw for $12.

M. McKINNON.
Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

BARTH'W FULLER,

Attorney at Law,

ATTENDS to the drawing of all Pensions payable at this Agency, and the prosecution of suspended Pension Claims against the United States. He invites those who may believe themselves entitled to pensions or the arrearages of pension to correspond with him, and particularly the following persons: James Anderson; Jacob Johnson; Hardy Johnson; George Kearsey; Pool Hall Pope; Nancy Thomas, widow of Philip; Martha Allen, widow of William; Janet Armstrong, widow of Thomas; Isabella McNeill, widow of Daniel; Mourning Scall, widow of Sanders.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1854. 71-3m

NEGROES FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a deed in trust executed to the Subscriber, by Farquhard Campbell, he will offer for sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of March next, at 1 o'clock, four valuable slaves—two men, and two young women. One of the men is a first rate blacksmith, and one of the women an excellent and capable house servant.

Terms at sale.

JAMES P. HODGES.
Cumberland Co., Feb'y 15, 1854. 71ts

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Farquhard Campbell, and desirous to avail themselves of the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by him to the undersigned, are hereby notified to file the particulars of their claims with him, within sixty days hereafter, or they will be excluded. JAMES P. HODGES.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1854. 71-3w

P. S. Claimants may file their claims with my Attorney, Warren Winslow.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th March next, an old Negro named NED, of the Estate of George T. Barksdale, upon six months' credit. Bond and approved sureties required.

P. MURPHY, Adm'r.
Feb'y 14, 1854. 71-4t

SEED OATS.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb'y 14, 1854. 71tf

Harper's Magazine for February, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES, from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

Fall and Winter Stock, 1853.

THE Subscriber calls the attention of his friends and the public to his recent purchases of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which is one of the largest assortments that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to. He has now in Store nearly every style of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

now in vogue, of all prices to suit the times or the customer however fastidious he may be. He would say to all such as want the worth of their money to call and examine his stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, as he is desirous to exchange the same into Cash as soon as possible, in order that he may replenish.

J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
Sept. 12, 1853. 27-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the interest of T. R. Underwood in the firm of G. W. Lawrence & Co., I will continue business as heretofore at

Mary's Garden.

I have from twelve to fifteen Coopers constantly at work manufacturing Spirit Barrels, at the rate of 100 to 125 per week; have now on hand 400 Barrels for sale, at $2 25, cash at the Shop, or $2 45 delivered in Town.

I shall also continue the Distilling of Turpentine, and will pay within 15 cents per barrel of the Fayetteville price in Cash, or Goods at Cash prices. ☞ TURPENTINE WANTED.

I have now in Store a general assortment of GOODS, for sale at Fayetteville prices. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Call and see.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
Nov. 17, 1853. 46tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having at December Term 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, qualified as Administratrix upon the estate of the late James Baker, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all those having claims against said estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All those indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

MAY C. BAKER, Adm'x.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1853. 53-tf

S. S. AREY

HAS on hand a beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him; and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner Market Square and Gillespie street.

Oct. 1, 1853. 34-tf

FALL SUPPLIES.

I HAVE now in Store a full assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and other Goods suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, and which I offer for Cash, or in exchange for Produce of almost any kind.

I have always on hand—Flour, Meal, Corn, Rice, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Crackers, Salt, white Clarified and Brown Sugars, Rio and Java Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Vinegar, Fish, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Candles, Soap, Starch, Spices, Candies, Pepper, Buckets, Brooms, wrought and cut Nails, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, and a good assortment of Dye Stuffs; with many other things in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Negro Blankets and Kerseys, and a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing. ☞ Call and buy cheap.

W. H. CARVER.
October 25, 1853. 39-6m

TO LUMBER AND TURPENTINE MAKERS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale **1044** Acres of Land well calculated for the Lumber and Turpentine Business. The Land is situated on the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, about eight miles from Fayetteville, two miles from Cape Fear River, and three miles from a Landing below the lowest Dam; there is on it at the junction of two constant streams a Saw Mill on the Improved Hotchkiss plan; also, Dwelling house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables, &c. To those desirous of embarking in the above business it would be a desirable situation. Inquire of John H. McNeill on the premises, or D. McNeill, Fayetteville.

D. & J. H. McNEILL.
Nov. 25, 1853. 48-tf

WANTED,

20,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine-barrel Coopers.

D. W. ROGERS.
Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT
H. A. McSWAIN.
Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

FRESH SUPPLY

Of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye-Stuffs.

We are now receiving (in addition to our Stock which we opened in April last) a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, English and German Crucibles, Paul De Vers & Co's Vegetable Extracts for culinary purposes; Yeast Powders, Delmonico's and other brands; Lyon's Katharion; Barry's Tricopherous; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Witherel & Bro's White Lead; Burning Fluid and Pine Oil.

Also, DeGuinon's celebrated Non-explosive Lamp, the light from which, in point of brilliancy and economy, is unequalled.

Buyers would do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we will sell at a small advance on cost. Particular attention given to packing.

FOULKES & MAC RAE,
Corner of Donaldson and Hay streets,
Next door west of H. & E. J. Lilly.
October, 28 1853. 40tf

Fall and Winter Stock

For 1853.

THE subscriber has just received and opened, at his New Store on the East side of Green street, a few doors from the Market House and nearly opposite his Old Stand, a large Stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, consisting in part of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, some very fine; and also a good assortment of SHOES AND BOOTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children. And the best assortment of Silk and other styles of BONNETS he has ever offered to the public.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spices, and Tobacco, a fine article.

P. SHEMWELL.
October 6, 1853. 33tf

SEED RYE,

At J. & T. WADDILL'S, Hay st.
Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the style and title of JESSUP & CO., for the distillation of Turpentine, and the Grocery business in Campbellton. Our Still will be on Water Street, a few yards north of Clarendon Bridge. We shall keep a general assortment of Groceries in the brick store on Main Street.

J. McD. JESSUP.
C. P. JONES.
WM. S. BARBEE.
Feb. 13, 1854. 70-3m

NOTICE.

ON the first day of March next, at the late residence of James J. McKay, dec'd, I shall hire out, until the first Monday in February, A. D. 1855, all the SLAVES belonging to the estate of the said deceased, and RENT THE LANDS of said deceased until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1855. Bonds with good security will be required of those hiring or renting, to be approved by the subscriber.

JAMES ROBESON, Administrator
(with the will annexed) of Jas. J. McKay, dec'd.
Elizabethtown, Feb'y 10, 1854. 70tt

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date McNeill's Bridge, over Rockfish, will be a FREE Bridge, and the subscriber will not be liable for accidents.

HECTOR McNEILL.
Feb'y 8, 1854. 69tf

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Committee will be ready to examine those who wish to become Teachers on 28th February, 1st, 2d, and 3d of March.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW
J. T. WARDEN
WALTER A. HUSKE
Feb. 6 68-4w

DWARF PEARS, &c.

A CHOICE lot now ready for delivery. Other Fruit Trees expected soon.

This is a good month for planting trees of all kinds, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Strawberries, &c. Orders will receive prompt attention. C. LUTTERLOH
Feb. 2 67-3w

FOR SALE.

2 Young and well-broke MULES

W. P. MALLETT
Feb. 2 67-tf

Putnam's Magazine for February, just received.

E. J. HALE & SON
Feb'y 1

LEAD, ZINC,
IRON PAINT,
OIL AND COLORS,

MANUFACTURED BY
FRANCIS S. LEWIS & CO.,
Represented by LEWIS, JAMES & CO.,
135 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

Orders thankfully received—punctually attended to, guaranteed to give satisfaction, and offered for sale on the most liberal Terms.

For samples and particulars, please address as above.
67-3mpd

Metropolitan Silk Stock!

REMOVAL.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
Having removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
No. 55 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK.
(Opposite the Park,)

Invite the attention of the Trade to their SPRING IMPORTATION of
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Merchants throughout the United States are solicited to examine our assortment, which in Novelty, Richness and Variety, is believed to be unsurpassed in the metropolis, and adapted to the wants of the very best trade in this country; all of which will be offered to Cash and first class six mos. Buyers, on the most favorable terms. 67-1mpd

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS.
July 27. 15-tf

Crockery Store.

HAVING fitted up the Store one door below S. W. Tillinghast & Co's, the subscriber has opened a Stock of

Crockery, China and Glassware.

—ALSO—

A variety of Housekeeping Articles.

Which he offers at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 22, 1853. 55-3m

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have received a large supply of PERUVIAN GUANO, which we offer at lowest market price.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Jan'y 1854. 59tf

I HAVE received and opened the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., I ever offered for sale, all of which I will sell as low as any house in this place. My friends and customers, and all in want of Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, N. C., September 1853. 28tf

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
June 6, 1853 200tf

NOTICE.
$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.
Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York,) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

HAY! HAY!!

A PRIME article kept constantly on hand. For sale by

A. J. O'HANLON.
Jan'y 23, 1854. 64-4w

H. HARBAUGH.

Architect and Builder, Fayetteville, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Bridges, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same. He will also superintend all kinds of work.

Orders will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Dec. 14, 1853. 53-6m

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

A FEW superior Brands, just receive and for sale by

J. N. SMITH,
Market Square.
Jan'y 23, 1854. 64-1m

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen: Dress Caps; Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes, Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Wrist Gloves, and long and short Mits; a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Whalebone Busks. Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.
Oct. 5, 1853. 33tf

TO HIRE.

THREE NEGRO WOMEN are now offered for hire. Any one wishing to hire will please apply to

WILLIAM BOW,
Foot of Haymount.
Jan'y 23, 1854. 54tf

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell LOW. They have facilities that many houses have not: they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods LOW, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 21, 1853. 78tf

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddelry &c., &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.
Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.
Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING AND DAGUERREOTYPING.
MR. J. S. WEAR

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has opened rooms over Mr. J. M. Beasley's Store, on Hay Street, where he will be happy to attend to the above branches of art.

Mr. W. hopes that by his experience in the Arts and his desire and ability to please, to merit public patronage.
Dec. 19, 1853. 54-tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.
Dec. 10, 1853. 52

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—*ALSO*—

DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills,* and *Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills,* which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [16-Y]

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c
Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 18tf

WILLIAM H. MARSH,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT FOR THE BROTHERS STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Usual Advances made on Consignments.
Feb. 2, 1854. 67-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
58-6m] **WILMINGTON, N. C.**

WORTH & ELLIOTT,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT
February 16, 1853. 69-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1

TO THE PUBLIC.

RADWAY & Co., the Inventors, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the justly celebrated R. R. R. Remedies, were the first to discover a Remedy possessing the Marvelous and Miraculous Power of stopping the most Excruciating Pains in an instant, allaying the worst Cramps and Spasms, either internal or external, in a few minutes, and soothing the most severe Paroxysms of Rheumatism Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux, as soon as applied. The R. R. R. Remedies consist of three Remedies, each possessing quick and wonderful powers over certain complaints and diseases, and will instantly—

RELIEVE *The Human System from Pain;*
REGULATE *Each Organ to a Healthy Action;*
RESOLVE *Away all Diseased Deposits;*
RENOVATE *The Body from all Corrupt Humors;*
REBUILD *The Weak and Broken Down Constitutions;*
RESTORE *To Health, Strength and Vigor all unsound and worn out parts.*

R. R. R.—No. 1.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,
For all Acute Complaints,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally or taken into the system, it will stop the most excruciating pain and quickly remove its cause.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was a cripple for nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from Pain in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without the aid of stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week. Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above, have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from all pain in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate cases in a few hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most painful paroxysms. It will always cure.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing pains in fifteen minutes. It will likewise prevent renewed attacks.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will stop the Chills and break the Fever.

Aches of all kinds, Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments ENTIRELY STOP THE PAIN.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes bruises, allays the most violent irritations. For all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

Agents: —S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

RAYNER & GILMORE,
Commission Merchants,
No. 154 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK.

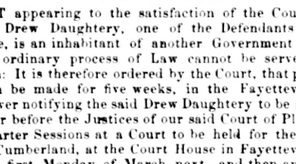
WARREN G. RAYNER.] [JAMES R. GILMORE.

References:
Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., New York.
Lord, Warren & Co., "
E. Kidder, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Flanner, " "
Amos Wade, Esq., Newbern, "
D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville.

☞ Customary advances made on Naval Stores, &c.
Nov. 25, 1853. 48Ypd

ANDREWS & JESUP,
No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting, &c.
—ALSO—
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf



ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gaming fixtures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.

M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.
Jan'y 2, 1854. 59tf

$5 Reward.

ON the 1st day of January 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq. Some time in February last he runaway from Williams, and is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville. Said Boy is about 13 years old, quite an active, good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or J. E. Bryan, Esq.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.
Feb'y 4, 1854. 68*tf

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Liberal prices will be paid, and payments quarterly if desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddill, Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDILL, Jr. & CO.,
Selma, Ala.
August 22, 1853. 23*6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

George R. Daughtery, Administrator of Drew Daughtery *vs.* the heirs at Law of Drew Daughtery, dec'd.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Drew Daughtery, one of the Defendants in this case, is an inhabitant of another Government so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for five weeks, in the Fayetteville Observer notifying the said Drew Daughtery to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at a Court to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and then and there plead, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John MacLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in Deccember, A. D. 1853. JOHN MAC LAURIN.
67*5t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

James Davis and wife, and others, *ex.* David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, John F. Lee, Richard Lee, Luke Lee, Fanny Lee, and Catharine Lee, (children of J. P. Lee, dec'd.)

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.
68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—COURT OF EQUITY.

John Hussey (Adm'r of William Harris, dec'd,) *vs.* Lucinda Harris, Nelson Harris, Parsons Harris, DeWitt C. Harris, Thomas J. Forney and wife Sarah C., Benj'n W. Simmons (Guardian of Joseph B. Harris,) and Thomas Steed and wife.

Bill in Equity to settle Estate. To Spring Term, 1854.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Steed and wife Sally, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that they appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in the Town of Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1853, and of the American Independence the 77th.
62*6t] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

Benjamin I. Dunlap and Joseph W. Allen, Executors of Young H. Allen, *vs.* John L. Boyd and wife Ruth R., William H. Caldwell and wife Jane C., Charles W. Henderson and wife Lucy Ann, Young Watson, William Allen, Mary Jane Allen, and Richard Allen, by their guardian John G. Allen, and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants above named are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in January, A. D. 1854.
68*6t] N. D. BOGGAN, Cl'k.

Normal College.

His Excellency D. S. REID, ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees.
Rev. B. CRAVEN, A. M., President of the Faculty, and Professor of Languages.
W. MAC ROBBINS, A. B., Professor of Mathematics.
————, Professor of Natural Science.
Rev. A. S. ANDREWS, Professor of English Literature.
LEMUEL JOHNSON, A. B., Tutor.

THE Spring Session will commence on the first of March. Applicants for admission into the regular classes, and candidates for State Certificates, should be present on the first day of the Session. Entire expense for Tuition, Board, Washing, &c., from $40 to $50 per session. For particulars, address the President of the Faculty, Normal College, N. C.

C. H. WILEY, ex-officio Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.
Feb'y 8, 1854. 70*2t

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT hereafter, in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the Trial Docket will be taken up on Tuesday, and the State Docket on Thursday of each and every Term.

JOHN McLAURIN, Clerk
Feb'y 6, 1854 68-sw2t*3t

FOUND!

ON the Warsaw Road, between Fayetteville and Blocker's, a pocket book containing money. The owner can obtain the same by coming forward, proving property and paying charges.

Apply to John Cade or David Cade near Fayetteville
Feb'y 11, 1854. 70-6t*pd

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed by Alex'r S. Bridgers, I offer for sale seven hundred and five acres of VALUABLE LAND, situated in Robeson county, on Ashpole Swamp, adjoining the lands of John McNair and others. Said Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn, is exceedingly well timbered, and to Turpentine or Timber makers would afford quite a fine opportunity of speculation, being within 3 and 5 miles of Lumber River.

Terms.—One-half cash, or note negotiable at Bank the other half, notes with approved security, payable 12 and 18 months from date.

If not sold privately, I will expose this Land to public sale in Lumberton, on the 27th of March, being Monday of Robeson Superior Court.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
Attorney for A. S. Bridgers.
Feb'y 11, 1854. 70tf

THE undersigned having, at January Term, 1854, of Anson Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of James M. Waddill, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. R. HARGRAVE, Ex'r
Feb'y 4, 1854. 70*4t

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.
Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

B. B. HOPKINS.] [WM. H. RYAN.
ROBERT HULL.] [THOS. W. ATKINSON
HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
64*Y] ***BALTIMORE.***

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND
Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 68*tf

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet five or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 15th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of Bill in Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & CO
Dec. 2, 1853. 52*tf

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.